

President of Malagasy Quits; Assigns Powers to General

TANANARIVE, Malagasy, May 18 (AP).—President Philibert Tsiranana, uncontested ruler of Malagasy since it won independence from France in 1960, today turned over full powers to Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa after six days of anti-regime riots, strikes and demonstrations.

Mr. Tsiranana, 61, is a Western-orientated Catholic who has blamed Communists for the troubles that have shaken the island off Africa's east coast (formerly known as Madagascar). He announced dissolution of the government and the naming of Gen. Ramanantsoa "to lead the country and form a government."

Gen. Ramanantsoa, 66, the Armed Forces chief and a graduate of France's St. Cyr Military Academy, was widely acclaimed by crowds that have been almost constantly in the streets since last Saturday. Standing in his command car, his hands raised above his head, Gen. Ramanantsoa said:

"We're not in the politics business. I ask for your help. First of all, I will be concerned with economy and social matters and above all the poorest people. In our army, tradition is that we take care of the private first and then the officers. We'll take care of the masses first, the poorest above all."

Strike leaders addressed the

crowd and then presented the general a list of demands that included Mr. Tsiranana's resignation, formation of a new cabinet with new ministers, more democracy in Malagasy society, and emphasis on Malagasy culture over French culture.

Gen. Ramanantsoa later announced that he would form a government of military men and technicians.

"I am a military man and not a politician," he said. "I will bring my effort to bear in the first place on the economy, social matters and cultural problems, thinking above all of the disinherited class."

Amid the general rejoicing tonight, crowds continued to demonstrate against Mr. Tsiranana, continuing to be head of state.

Gen. Ramanantsoa rolled through the streets in a jeep, the crowd surging toward him, applauding, and making the "V for victory" sign.

It remained uncertain what would be the long-term attitude of the student-worker coalition that has led the upheaval. Neither the left-oriented politics nor the position of Gen. Ramanantsoa were defined with any precision. Before announcement of the general's takeover, strike leaders had declared today that they would not talk to anyone from the Tsiranana regime on any subject.

Ties With France
Mr. Tsiranana's decision came a day after France, linked with Malagasy by a military assistance treaty, said it would not intervene in the current situation, judged in Paris as an internal matter.

This week's troubles were directly related to the arrest last Friday of 400 student leaders who have been demanding an end to the French-oriented curriculum at Tananarive University and a re-emphasis of Malagasy tradition and culture. Rioting broke out on Saturday and the police fired on the crowds.

By Sunday, when the capital's City Hall was set on fire, the death toll was 34. Workers then joined the student demonstrators and a general strike was called to respond to Mr. Tsiranana's proclamation of a state of emergency.

Malagasy is the world's sixth largest island and has a population of 7.5 million. About 35 percent of the population is Christian. France is Malagasy's major trading partner. The island has a deficit economy and heavy foreign investment.

Veterans Won't Parade
NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI).—

Saturday's annual Armed Forces Day parade has been canceled because organizers fear violent anti-war demonstrations, the Military Order of the World Wars, a Veterans organization, said today.



United Press International
COMRADELY GESTURE—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro receiving Order of Georgi Dimitrov from Bulgarian Communist party secretary Todor Shivkov in Sofia.

Bomb Squad Chutes at Sea After Threat to Liner QE 2

(Continued from Page 1)

But the deadline passed without a second call from the extortionist.

Victor Matthews, chairman of Cunard, said the ransom caller had an American accent.

Mr. Matthews added: "I think it is probably 99 percent certain a hoax or a confidence trick but I cannot take the risk."

He said the money, in the required denominations of \$10 and \$20 bills, had been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York. "We will do whatever they want us to do," Mr. Matthews said. "We have no alternative but to pay."

Mr. Matthews said the ransom demand was "insignificant reality, considering what's involved."

"The man said they thought of asking for a million, but were reasonable people, so they only wanted \$350,000," the executive said.

Cunard kept open a "hot line" between its London and New York offices ready for instant decisions on the ransom call.

A spokesman explained the delay in announcing the threat as dictated by the need to consult government and police departments.

The original call, Cunard said, reached the New York office at 2:00 British time yesterday and the London office was told two hours later.

Every Precaution

Consultations with police in London and New York continued through the night and after talks with the British government it was decided at noon (British time) today to take the

threat with all possible seriousness.

A Cunard official said "every precaution is being taken for the passengers and the ship."

"During the night, New York City police, Scotland Yard and the Ministry of Defense have been advised of the position. Cunard has been impressed with the magnificent response of the Defense Ministry."

Officials said that on the first alarm the ship was discreetly searched and passengers were not told. Tonight, he added, they were told.

Andrew McLaughlin, an engineer who helped build the liner, said that at least two major compartments would have to be holed before it would be in any danger of sinking.

He added that a complex system of watertight doors could be operated at a signal from the bridge and would close automatically if danger were near.

But a company spokesman warned that a blast near the fuel oil supplies could be disaster.

The captain ordered the watertight doors shut when he learned of the bomb threat.

The ship, he said, would have many hundreds of places where explosives could easily be concealed apart from the thousands of pieces of baggage in cabins and holds.

Bad weather on the trip to New York had made the liner late arriving there. But it made up time with a record turnaround of eight hours and three minutes from docking to departure.

That was more than eight hours faster than the New York record set by the old Queen Elizabeth back in 1955, and it cut the time available for any bomb planters to get to work.

But Cunard said that one factor which made today's threat stand out from countless previous hoax calls was that the caller showed some technical knowledge of the ship.

French maritime radio stations said calls were going out to many ships on the Atlantic asking them to head toward the threatened liner to give assistance, if necessary.

The QE2 was scheduled to make a brief stop in Cherbourg, France, Saturday, before crossing the English Channel to its home berth at Southampton.

Security aboard the QE2 and at its New York and Southampton piers was reportedly stepped up last October after an attempt to smuggle arms into Ireland.

Saigon Army In Operation West of Hue

Shelling of An Loc Reported to Slacken

(Continued from Page 1)
radio have lately been the only daily indication that the U.S. bombing is continuing.

Schumann's Proposal

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann of France said today that a political solution to the Vietnam conflict should revolve around two points—an independent and neutral South Vietnam, not submerged or annexed by the North, and a coalition government in the South.

He told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee that he believed the peace talks here could be resumed only on the basis of those two ideas.

Mr. Schumann said that France was remaining in contact with the delegations to the peace talks and that the possibilities of progress toward peace were not "absolutely nonexistent."

The talks were suspended by the United States on May 4.

North Insists Mining Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

Lung, said a bomb struck at 9:20 a.m. on April 16, wrecking the staff quarters. He said that few nurses were there because the hospital was treating victims of a bombing earlier that morning.

The blast of the bomb wrecked a nearby operating room and about 15 rooms nearby. Dr. Lung said that a boy of 13 who had been wounded in the earlier bombing and was being prepared for surgery was killed.

Some North Vietnamese insist that the Americans aimed at hospitals to terrorize the populace. In the renewed bombing of last month, according to highly reliable accounts, bombs fell on this Hanoi hospital, on one in Hanoi and on one in Thanh Hoa.

Two big military targets struck were the oil depot and the rail yards on the edge of Hanoi, the nearest to Hanoi. Dozens of twisted railroad cars can be seen, although many of the tracks have been repaired.

However, the bombing of this area evidently hit much housing as well as industrial targets. Hundreds of acres are virtually flat, with just a wall standing here or there. Officials said the area had been subjected to carpet bombing by B-52s.

London Demonstration

LONDON, May 18 (UPI).—Police today arrested seven American anti-war demonstrators—two young men and seven teenage girls—when they sought to chain themselves to the railings outside the U.S. Embassy.

The girls were fouled in their attempt by a quick-moving policeman, but the men succeeded and had to be cut loose with wire cutters.

The protest was part of the "Vietnam vigil" held during the lunch hour daily in front of the embassy since the U.S. resumed bombing North Vietnam last month.

And in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 18 (AP).—Protesting American action in Vietnam, 9,000 persons marched peacefully along Reforma Avenue yesterday. It was the first mass demonstration permitted on the city's main street since violent student disturbances in 1968. An American flag was burned.

Rejecting the idea, Lord Balmie, the Minister of State for Defense, said, "The whole purpose of the deterrent, of which these submarines form a part, is to prevent the dangers of a nuclear war or any war."



Associated Press
DESKERTER CHECK—South Vietnamese military police check civilian bus for deserters along Route 1 south of Hue. They are trying to keep men from fleeing to the south. Deserters often try to hide in crowded buses carrying refugees.

Clifford Fears Continuation

Rogers Calls Red Offensive Blackmail Bid on Nixon Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, May 18.—North Vietnam's big push into South Vietnam was a move to blackmail President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union, Secretary of State William F. Rogers told a congressional committee here.

The statement, to a closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was the first in which a senior government official drew a direct link between the seven-week-old North Vietnamese offensive and Mr. Nixon's trip to the Soviet Union beginning Monday.

"We have the impression that the timing of the attack was intended by North Vietnam in part to confront us with a dilemma: to force us to choose between a military response, with the possible consequences for the U.S.-Soviet efforts to reach accommodation on a number of world issues, and a decision not to respond, with all this would imply for South Vietnam's efforts to be free of foreign interference," Mr. Rogers told the committee.

American Firm In Paris Target Of Firebombing

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Twenty masked leftist youths hurled firebombs at offices of the American Honeywell-Bull firm in a "commando-style" attack here last night, police said.

Slight damage was caused by a fire which broke out in the offices. Passersby grabbed one of the youths and handed him over to police.

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Breakthrough On U.S.-Sov Trade Loon

30 Hours of Talks In Washington En

(Continued from Page 1)

and Russia and other commercial matters.

The optimistic tone of a partment statement, made by Mr. Peterson's later on brought immediate news that President Nixon, during Moscow summit meeting, would come up with a cant agreement on trade.

However, to reach an agreement, Mr. Peterson was to overcome the obstacle sent by the outstanding World War II Lend-Lease State Department spo Charles W. Bray told today that while talks on the debt are continuing, it would be an exaggeration to say that an agreement was in the immediate future.

The American position on Lend-Lease debt in our with possible U.S.-Soviet agreements has been that settlement must come before discussion of broader issues.

The Russians have refused to talk about settling the debt under trade and economic issues are also discussed.

Meanwhile, Soviet-American talks aimed at a pre-dangerous naval conference ended today with official that an announcement agreement might be made Mr. Nixon is in Moscow summit talks with Soviet

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill William S. Morehead, D-Newman that he would introduce legislation that would allow Nixon to negotiate a reduction of tariffs with the Soviet Union. However, it is to be some time before legislation can become law.

Nixon Trip to Moscow
MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—Soviet press declared today the Nixon summit is part of Soviet Union's policy of using talks for confrontation.

A major article by T. server Vasily Kharkov in the summit as fully in the Soviet Union's "progress."

"The Soviet government attaches great significance to the program of bilateral talks," said Mr. Kov. "The Soviet Union ways appealed and is a for the replacement of coalition with fruitful talks."

Would Be Tragic

"It would, indeed, be tragic if this kind of blackmail were permitted to impede the promise that SALT and other prospective agreements" hold," he said, according to a transcript of the testimony.

The secretary of state said that President Nixon concluded that the United States "could not, in conscience, fail to respond, despite the difficulties that the timing presented."

For a time, it seemed possible that the U.S. response—escalation of the air war against North Vietnam—might lead to the cancellation of Mr. Nixon's long-planned visit to the Soviet Union. North Vietnam's principal source of military supplies.

Continues Indefinitely
Testifying today before the committee, former Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford said that under President Nixon's new actions in North Vietnam, "the war will continue indefinitely."

The secretary of defense under former President Lyndon B. Johnson added that "the only choice that can truly end the war" is withdrawal of all U.S. military forces on a certain date in return for American prisoners and guaranteed safe withdrawal of the U.S. forces.

Mr. Clifford said the President's order to mine North Vietnamese harbors is not likely to be effective because Russian ships can unload at Chinese ports and their cargo can be transported overland to North Vietnam and increased shipments can be sent by rail from the Soviet Union.

"The current offensive may stall," he said, "particularly as the rainy season sets in, but the war will go on so long as Hanoi finds the situation in the South incompatible with its interest."

U.S. Toll Don

Saigon, Encl Reported U

SAIGON, May 18 (AP).—Both South Vietnamese combat casualties and the number of enemy reported killed increased week, government spokes said today.

The number of Americans killed or wounded during the previous week there were increases in U.S. totals of dead and injured from nonhostile causes such as illness or aircraft accidents.

South Vietnamese quarters said government losses last week were 79 killed, 2,319 wounded and missing in action. The previous week's figure were 603 killed, 2,028 wounded and 747 missing.

Saigon said 3,613 soldiers were killed last week against 2,349 the week before. The U.S. command said Americans were killed in action and 26 wounded week, against 19 killed and 20 wounded the previous week.

However, the report listed American deaths last week as a result of nonhostile causes, 12 more than the previous week. The number of Americans from nonhostile causes from zero to 18.

Seabed Treaty Goes Into Effect

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP).—Ratification instruments for the treaty banning nuclear weapons from the ocean floor, and seabed were deposited with the Soviet government today by the United States and Britain.

The treaty, signed Feb. 11, 1971, goes into effect with deposit of the documents. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam of the United States and Sir John Killick of Britain turned over ratification instruments of their countries to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

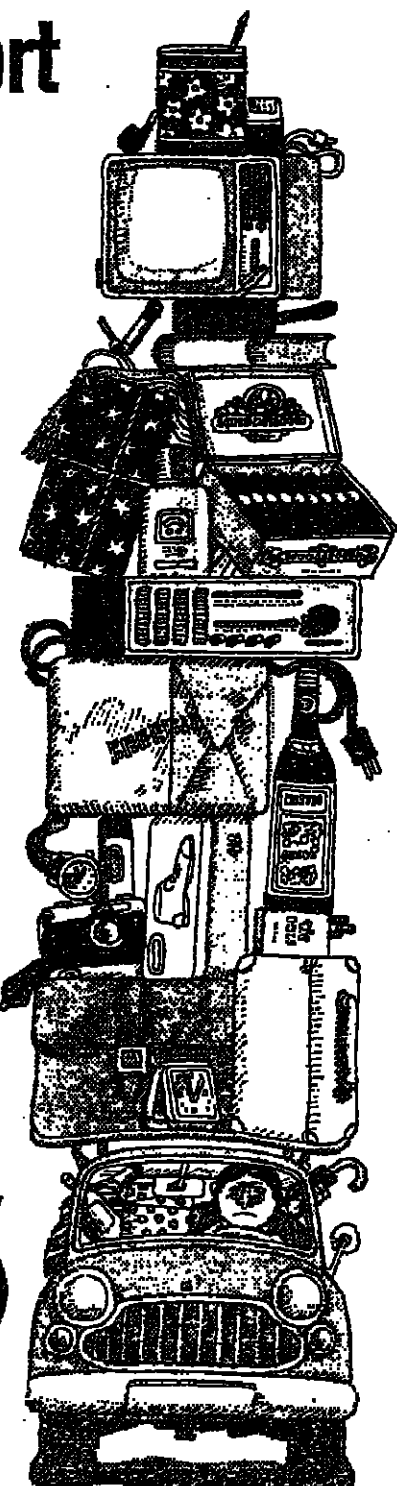
The ratification documents of the Soviet Union were deposited at the same time in the Soviet government archives.

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Break On U.S. Sources Say Bremer Trade Have Triled McGovern

30 Hours In Washington

Wallace Enough Therapy

From Page 1

Charles W. Wallace, Jr., 31, is being held in Baltimore County Jail, under \$200,000 bond.

The two books found in Bremer's car were "RPE Must Die," by Robert Kaiser, which concerns Sirhan Sirhan, the man convicted of assassinating Sen. Kennedy in 1963, and "Sirhan," by Aziz Sghibah. Both books were from the Milwaukee Public Library.

Among other items in the car were a Rand McNally road atlas, 13 gas company road maps, travel guides of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Turnpike, lists of motels on the Ohio Turnpike, binoculars, clothing and envelopes with the letterhead of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.

Intention Doubtful

Later, Frank Mankiewicz, Sen. McGovern's national political coordinator, said that he felt Bremer's possession of McGovern literature was "probably just random."

"We had so much literature in Wisconsin (Bremer's home state), I'd be surprised if he didn't have some," Mr. Mankiewicz said. "Obviously, the man who shot Gov. Wallace is a disturbed fellow and, when you're dealing with a disturbed personality, anything is possible," Mr. Mankiewicz added.

Meanwhile, Bremer kept his father and younger brother waiting almost two hours yesterday before agreeing to see them.

In a copyrighted article in today's editions, the Detroit Free Press reported that, after the brief meeting, Bremer's father, William Bremer, admitted that he thought his son might have fired the shot that seriously wounded Gov. Wallace.

The elder Bremer, 58, and Roger Bremer, 18, went to Baltimore yesterday morning to see Arthur Bremer for the first time since August. "I was glad to see him," his father said in a television interview.

Father's Assessment

"He had that sort of well, I finally showed up. I could do something. Look at least that's the way I look at it. He was giving me that kind of smile," the Free Press quoted the father as saying.

"You start to see all the parts, and they start to add up until you think you have a picture, and you get the feeling it must have been my boy," he said.

Referring to the news reports and seeing him there today, "I think it must have been my boy," Mr. Bremer told the Free Press that the meeting lasted only a few minutes and was difficult and strained.

Bremer's mother said in Milwaukee yesterday that she didn't think her son did the shooting. "I don't believe he did that," she said. "Why didn't they take fingerprints and find out who did it?"

She said that her son had complained that four fingers on his left hand were nearly broken following the Wallace shooting.

Bremer also might have been following Sen. McGovern.

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Mrs. Bremer said that the "mob" in Laurel, Md., had knocked her son down after the shooting, caused him to have head injuries and pushed his fingers back. She said that stitches had to be taken in the back of his head.

an Border Blast

WESTADT, West Ger. May 18 (UPI)—An explosion wounded two East German border guards today on the border, West German customs policemen said.

rying Separatism, NAACP Its U.S. Blacks' Convention

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, May 18 (WP).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today decided to withdraw from the annual black political convention.

NAACP announced its withdrawal three days before the convention's scheduled opening in the final form of its agenda, the national political agenda.

The second withdrawal came after the Michigan delegation at the convention had a dispute over participation in the proceedings.

The Michigan delegation was to be used in refuting the black agenda.

In addition, both the congressional black caucus and Texas Sen. Barbara Jordan, a member of the convention's executive committee, dissociated themselves from a resolution calling for a black school busing.

Wilkens's Letter

NAACP had said on the day of the first day, Tuesday, could not go along with the "parade" of the convention's agenda, a document which has remained unchanged since then.

Executive director Roy Wilkins wrote a private letter to the convention's three co-leaders informing them that a

"difference in ideology" forced the break.

But the public withdrawal is not expected to end "consultations and collaboration" between the two groups, said NAACP executive director John A. Moss.

Nor is it expected to remove the NAACP from the convention.

Mr. Moss said that "an enormous number of the people who were at Gary were NAACP folks, even though they were not NAACP delegates." He added: "Any time you get a substantial section of community leadership, you're going to have a big component with NAACP origins or active in the NAACP."

"Separatist" Calls

The Wilkins letter to the three co-conveners said:

"In instances after instances the agenda spells out the separatist and nationalist intent by specific calls for black control of all the economic, social and political agencies, undertakings and institutions presently to be found in the black communities and neighborhoods.

"At almost no point does the agenda also demand an equitable black share of control in institutions and agencies now controlled and dominated by whites.

"Yet these are the real repositories of American wealth and power. In forgoing a share in them, Negro Americans would sell themselves short; in focusing all its concerns upon controlling the meager, poverty-ridden institutions of the ghetto, the agenda would foster black Americans forever into the poorest and least influential sectors of the national life."

Crash Landing by DC-9

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., May 18 (UPI)—An Eastern Airline DC-9 jet crashed on landing at Hollywood-Fort Lauderdale International Airport today and burst into flames. The airline said there were no deaths among the 10 passengers and crew but that there may have been some injuries.

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SECRET EYES—Three Secret Service men keep close watch on crowd as Sen. Hubert Humphrey addresses New Jersey Conference of Mayors at Princeton University Wednesday. At table are Camden Mayor Joseph Nardi (left) and Thomas Dunn of Elizabeth.

On Combat-Readiness

U.S. Study Faults Army's Strategic Force

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—A report by the General Accounting Office on the status of the Strategic Army Forces in the United States concludes that "many units are not combat-ready."

The report, prepared for Congress and made public yesterday, found that "in the units reviewed by GAO, more than one-third of the essential combat and combat support equipment was unable to perform its primary mission."

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, based its report on a review of selected units in three of the four and one-third divisions that comprise the forces, known as STRAF.

The forces, based in the United States, are supposed to be "constantly available on short notice" for deployment anywhere. During the Vietnam war, however, they reportedly have been accorded a low priority in relation to Army units in Asia and Europe.

Additionally, some units have been used to train new soldiers, a mission that has lowered the level of their combat-readiness.

Since bolstered

Since the GAO's research for its report—field work conducted from August 1970 through April, 1971—the Army has bolstered the strength of STRAF.

Regarding STRAF equipment, the GAO report said:

"We estimate that for the units inspected in the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions and the 4th Infantry Division, about 43, 34, and 31 percent, respectively, of the mission-essential equipment on hand was in a RED condition at the time of our review."

A RED condition is the lowest category used by the Army to designate the readiness and reliability of combat equipment.

As for manpower, the report said, "The lack of readiness of the three divisions is due primarily to shortages of qualified personnel."

The assignment to those outfits of Vietnam "returnees" with only a few remaining months of service has heightened the manpower problems, the report continued, because such soldiers are "extremely difficult to motivate" and are not in the service long enough to be retained.

A new early-discharge policy will avoid some of those training and turnover problems, "but it does not help to eliminate the total shortage of personnel in the divisions," according to the report.

Headquarters "Missed"

The report also found deficiencies in the preparation of equipment readiness reports and a shortage of repair parts.

It said some readiness reports were misleading and did not allow officials at division headquarters to make an accurate assessment of equipment status and reliability. The lack of repair parts was attributed to insufficient funds and a shortage of "qualified and experienced personnel."

The Army's reactions to the GAO findings were contained in the report. The Army said it had issued a new regulation in May, 1971, to establish new equipment standards and procedures that "should preclude a recurrence of the situation reported."

But the Army rejected a suggestion in the draft report to reduce the size of the strategic forces to equal dwindling manpower resources. It said that, instead, it would "test and evaluate several restructuring concepts which will involve the Reserve components."

Dr. Joseph A. Rupert

DAVIS, Calif., May 18 (AP).—Dr. Joseph A. Rupert, 55, a wheat scientist and associate director of agricultural science for the Rockefeller Foundation, died Tuesday of cancer.

He made distinguished contributions to plant breeding and pathology and trained agricultural scientists in developing countries.

Steve Inhat

HOLLYWOOD, May 18 (AP).—Steve Inhat, 37, movie actor, writer and director, died Sunday while attending the film festival at Cannes. Mr. Inhat gained recognition as a character actor. Most of his roles were as villains.

Bruno Butoni

PERUGIA, Italy, May 18 (AP).—Bruno Butoni, 72, president of Butoni-Perugini Food Industries with factories in Italy, France and the United States, died here yesterday after suffering heart failure.

The food company is one of Europe's largest. Mr. Butoni built it up from a small family chocolate factory.

Hermenegildo Arruga Liro

BARCELONA, May 18 (Reuters).—Dr. Hermenegildo Arruga Liro, 86, one of the world's leading eye surgeons, died at his home here last night after a brief illness.

At the age of 24, Dr. Arruga Liro already had performed thousands of operations.

He wrote many books and articles. His authoritative "Ocular Surgery," a work in four volumes, has been translated into French and English.

Gen. Michel Madon

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—The inspector-general of the French Air Force, Gen. Michel Madon, 54, has died in a hospital here of injuries suffered in a car crash a month ago. His wife was killed in the crash.

Gen. Madon, a former commander of the French nuclear strike force and a World War II fighter ace, died Tuesday, it was disclosed.

Jacques Nicolle

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Prof. Jacques Nicolle, 70, French biochemist and scientific writer, died here today of injuries suffered in a car crash near Paris on Tuesday.

Prof. Nicolle, the author of many scientific works, was director of studies at the Practical School of Higher Studies and laboratory head at the College de France.

Protest of Spain Prices

BILBAO, Spain, May 18 (Reuters).—Some 300 Spanish housewives shouting "Down with prices" marched through this Basque city today in protest against price rises. The women dispersed without incident when police arrived.

13 Die in Brazil Wreck

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 18 (Reuters).—A rush-hour suburban train slammed into a stalled railway trailer at a crossing here last night, killing at least 13 persons and injuring 70 others, 10 seriously.

Obituaries

Pierre Labric, 81, Writer, Colorful Paris Personality

PARIS, May 18 (IET).—Sports writer Pierre Labric, 81, one of the most colorful personalities on the Paris scene during the last half-century, died here on Monday, it was learned today.

Mr. Labric was born on March 6, 1891, in Paris and, after World War I, he became a sports writer. He also tried his hand at motorcycle racing without knowing much about motorcycles.

"I knew nothing about mechanics," he said later. "The mechanic started the motorcycle and showed me how to shift gears. I took off like a meteor. I won but I couldn't stop the machine at the finish line. I did not know how or where the brakes were."

Turns to Bicycle

Despite his victory, Mr. Labric soon gave up the motorcycle in favor of the bicycle. Several of his stunts attracted nationwide attention.

In 1922, he rode a bicycle down 200 steps of the Montmartre stairs. Encouraged by his success, he rode down the 347 steps between the ground and the first landing on the Eiffel Tower the following year.

In 1929, Mr. Labric was elected mayor of the Free Commune of Old Montmartre, a group formed to promote the district. In this position, Mr. Labric quickly identified himself with Montmartre and he organized highly successful programs to publicize the quarter.

Mr. Labric knew many writers and artists who lived or worked in Montmartre. In recent years, he frequently expressed dismay at the commercialization of the tourist attractions of the quarter and favored exclusion of foreign artists from the Place du Tertre.

Dr. Joseph A. Rupert

DAVIS, Calif., May 18 (AP).—Dr. Joseph A. Rupert, 55, a wheat scientist and associate director of agricultural science for the Rockefeller Foundation, died Tuesday of cancer.

He made distinguished contributions to plant breeding and pathology and trained agricultural scientists in developing countries.

Steve Inhat

HOLLYWOOD, May 18 (AP).—Steve Inhat, 37, movie actor, writer and director, died Sunday while attending the film festival at Cannes. Mr. Inhat gained recognition as a character actor. Most of his roles were as villains.

Bruno Butoni

PERUGIA, Italy, May 18 (AP).—Bruno Butoni, 72, president of Butoni-Perugini Food Industries with factories in Italy, France and the United States, died here yesterday after suffering heart failure.

The food company is one of Europe's largest. Mr. Butoni built it up from a small family chocolate factory.

Hermenegildo Arruga Liro

BARCELONA, May 18 (Reuters).—Dr. Hermenegildo Arruga Liro, 86, one of the world's leading eye surgeons, died at his home here last night after a brief illness.

At the age of 24, Dr. Arruga Liro already had performed thousands of operations.

He wrote many books and articles. His authoritative "Ocular Surgery," a work in four volumes, has been translated into French and English.

Gen. Michel Madon

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—The inspector-general of the French Air Force, Gen. Michel Madon, 54, has died in a hospital here of injuries suffered in a car crash a month ago. His wife was killed in the crash.

Gen. Madon, a former commander of the French nuclear strike force and a World War II fighter ace, died Tuesday, it was disclosed.

Jacques Nicolle

PARIS, May 18 (Reuters).—Prof. Jacques Nicolle, 70, French biochemist and scientific writer, died here today of injuries suffered in a car crash near Paris on Tuesday.

Prof. Nicolle, the author of many scientific works, was director of studies at the Practical School of Higher Studies and laboratory head at the College de France.

Protest of Spain Prices

BILBAO, Spain, May 18 (Reuters).—Some 300 Spanish housewives shouting "Down with prices" marched through this Basque city today in protest against price rises. The women dispersed without incident when police arrived.

13 Die in Brazil Wreck

SAO PAULO, Brazil, May 18 (Reuters).—A rush-hour suburban train slammed into a stalled railway trailer at a crossing here last night, killing at least 13 persons and injuring 70 others, 10 seriously.

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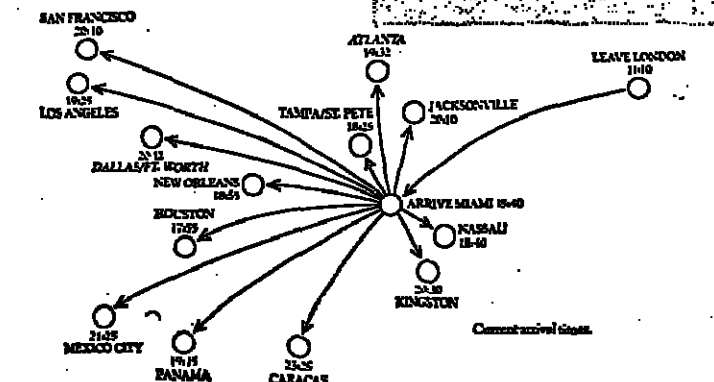
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Analysis

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Teacups Clink As U.S. Opens Dacca Embassy

DACCA, Bangladesh, May 18 (NYT)—In a ceremony marked by the clinking of teacups instead of the usual champagne glasses, the United States diplomatic representation in Dacca—formerly called itself a "mission"—officially became an embassy today.

Herbert D. Spivack, in charge of the new embassy until an ambassador is appointed, hailed the upgrading of the post as "initiating" a new era in United States relations with the government and people of Bangladesh, which have been touchy.

Without waiting for the embassy to be established formally, a team of United States Aid officials has been conferring with the government of Bangladesh on how to spend a massive allotment of American economic aid to the new and struggling country. The total American contribution is expected to reach \$300 million in cash and commodities by next year.

British Official To Go to China

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—A British Foreign Office minister will fly to Peking May 30 for wide-ranging talks with Chinese officials on world problems including Vietnam, a government announcement said today.

The nine-day visit by Anthony Royle, parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affairs, will be the first undertaken by a Foreign Office minister since Britain recognized the Communist government of Peking in January, 1950. Mr. Royle will be preceded by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home who will go to China on an official mission next October. Prime Minister Edward Heath has been told he, too, would be welcome.

U.S. Girl, 2 Months, Gets Heart Pacer

OAKLAND, May 18 (AP)—A miniaturized heart pacemaker has been implanted in a two-month-old baby here, believed to be the youngest recipient of the device.

The operation, doctors said yesterday, has enabled the once-failing heart of Nicole Kruljac to beat strongly. Nicole, a twin, was born with a complete heart block, said Dr. Stanley Higashino.

The pacemaker sends electric impulses to the heart muscle, causing it to beat at a proper rate.



ENDLY VISIT—From left: Prince Philip, the Duchess of Windsor, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Charles at home of Duke of Windsor in Paris's Bois de Boulogne yesterday.

She Returns to Britain Today

Queen Calls on Windsors; Duke Ailing

By Hebe Dorsey

RIS, May 18 (NYT)—The Duchess of Windsor for the time in her life today was with Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Prince Charles.

It was all the queen's idea to have her uncle, a spokesman for the queen said. On previous visits the queen, the Duke and the Duchess of Windsor had left the duke's house.

This time, they were observed to be easily told not to.

The duchess and the royal party had tea in the library, then went upstairs to see the duke who remained in his sitting room on doctor's orders.

"The duke is not well," the spokesman said, "but he was happy to see the queen."

Considerable speculation that the Duchess of

Windsor might be made a royal highness on this occasion. But the title cannot be granted by royal will. It is given to those in line of succession to the throne and to the consort of the queen. Prince Philip rates it, Lord Snowdon does not.

Hearst to Buy Paper in Boston

BOSTON, May 18 (NYT)—An agreement in principle for the sale of the Boston Herald Traveler, for decades the voice of Boston's Republican establishment, to the Hearst newspaper chain was reached here yesterday.

It was understood that the newspaper's management and Hearst Publications had agreed on a price of \$8.5 million.

The agreement, which would mean the death of the 125-year-old Herald and the conversion of the Boston Herald tabloid newspaper—the Record American—to a full-size daily, is subject to approval of the Herald's directors and stockholders. No opposition is expected.

The meeting took place after the queen flew back to Paris from a 24-hour visit to the south of France, where she toured ancient Roman cities and made a tourist trip on foot through the rocky alleyways of the medieval hilltop village of Les Baux-de-Provence.

In between her return to Paris and the visit to the Windsors, the queen had gone to the Longchamp race course where the fifth race, the Prix des Lilas, had been renamed in her honor. She sat in the French president's box and walked down just before the fifth race to the paddock. The royal party was followed by officials and racing stable owners, including Marcel Boussac and the Baron and Baronne Guy de Rothschild.

The queen awarded the 18-inch-high triangular gold Queen Elizabeth II cup to the Comtesse M. Batthyany, owner of the winner, Arosa, which was ridden by J. Crugnet.

The royal visit to Paris ends tonight with a dinner and a ball at the British Embassy. After a visit to Rouen tomorrow, the queen leaves for England aboard the yacht Britannia.

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The Hot-Line Principle

When Mr. Nixon sets out on the road to Moscow Saturday, he will be accompanied by as confounding a set of surrogates as ever attended a mobile statesman, for Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leaders are doing what was almost unknown to the old diplomacy: They are conferring at a time when such a conference might really help to resolve critical conflicts of policy between their two governments, instead of merely setting an ornate seal on agreements already reached.

This is carrying what might be called the hot-line principle a step further than urgent talks by telephone. The establishment of direct contact between primary sources of authority by telephone was an important innovation in diplomacy, but it had certain limitations that can only be removed by face-to-face conversations, with skilled staffs in constant attendance and the realization that the public knows of the talks, and expects something from them.

To be sure, the Nixon Moscow journey was not intended to be invested with a sense of crisis; it was the mining of the North Vietnamese ports that did that. Moreover, high-level meetings do not always accomplish what was hoped from them. There was a series of them for example, culminating at Munich, that has become proverbial.

Nevertheless, it might be a good thing if

the old notion that direct conversations should be cut off when matters grow serious (as Mr. Khrushchev, for example, broke off the Paris summit meeting because of the U-2 incident) should be finally laid to rest.

Summit meetings are by no means a final solution for the ills of the world. It has often been pointed out that they have to be preceded by carefully detailed studies if they are to accomplish any more than a cheery communiqué; that they can be perverted for publicity purposes, or lead to general disillusionment if they fail. More, they have to be based on a will to reach some accord, including broad-based acceptance of such an accord at home.

In spite of all these qualifications, Mr. Nixon, and Messrs. Brezhnev and Kosygin, can do much. European problems are moving toward some sort of more practicable status quo, with the progress of the Moscow-Bonn treaties in the West German parliament. Agreement seems within reach on limitation of strategic arms. Trade and monetary policies can be adjusted. And the great, stubborn issues of Southeast Asia and the Middle East could profit by greater mutual understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. To tackle such problems at the summit now will not be easy—but that is precisely why they should be confronted now.

Bonn: Treaties at Last?

West Germany's friendship treaties with Russia and Poland now seem certain of ratification by the end of the week—not with the solid Bundestag majority Chancellor Brandt had anticipated but by default of the Christian Union opposition. Unable to agree on any other strategy, the opposition decided to abstain on the critical vote Wednesday. As a result, the treaties were approved with 248 votes, exactly half the Bundestag membership.

It would still be possible for the Bundestag—the upper house that represents state governments—to hold up the treaties and force another Bundestag vote on which an absolute majority would be required for ratification. But the Christian Democratic Union leaders, obviously uneasy in a negative posture on so important an issue, have asked state governors not to use this delaying tactic when the Bundestag debates the pact.

After agreement had been reached with Mr. Brandt on a joint foreign policy declaration aimed at relieving opposition fears about the treaties, Rainer Barzel, leader of the CDU, sought to give his party a free

vote on ratification. Such a vote would have produced a substantial government majority. But Mr. Barzel could not control his own ranks or those of his Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union, led by the hardlining Franz-Josef Strauss.

So on one of the most important votes in the Bundestag's 23-year history, involving a watershed in West German foreign policy, the opposition took no official stand. It did join with the government parties, however, in giving overwhelming approval to the Brandt-Barzel foreign policy declaration. CDU leaders now claim their reservations about the treaties produced this declaration and thus restored bipartisanship to Bonn's foreign policy.

West German voters will pass judgment on this argument in due course. What is of prime importance is that, if no further hitches develop, the cornerstone of Mr. Brandt's whole Eastern policy will soon be in place, paving the way for additional important efforts to build genuine East-West détente in Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Shootout at Lydda

Israel cheered last week when Israeli paratroopers, disguised as mechanics, burst into a captured Belgian airliner at Lydda Airport to free 90 passengers and 10 crew members who had been held hostage for 23 hours. In a short but wild gun battle, the tough paratroopers killed two Palestinian guerrilla gunmen and captured two female accomplices, wounding one.

"If all the countries would do as we did, there wouldn't be the disgrace of hijacking in the world," observed Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the Israeli chief of staff.

That is debatable. The psychopaths and fanatics who are often responsible for hijacking won't necessarily be deterred by the danger of death. Besides, the tough tactics that the Israelis and others have adopted to try to curb hijacking gravely endanger the lives of passengers and crew. One passenger has died of wounds, 4 others were injured in the Lydda affair. Last October a gunman killed a pilot, his estranged wife and himself at Jacksonville International Airport when FBI men closed in, guns blazing, on

the small private plane he was attempting to hijack to the Bahamas.

The safest and most effective way to deter hijackers is to intercept them before they board the aircraft—something Belgian officials inexplicably failed to do despite a warning received before their Israeli-bound jet left Brussels. Psychological and electronic techniques for spotting would-be aerial pirates and their weapons have been vastly improved recently. But airlines and governments have been slow to make full use of these preventive measures.

Following a rash of extortion hijackings in the United States, the chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board suggested last month that President Nixon name a high-level commission to consider strong federal intervention to increase airline and airport security. Some such governmental action is urgently needed at home and abroad to stop hijackers before they get off the ground. Shootouts, although they may occasionally become unavoidable, are not the answer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn's East Treaties

Final ratification of Mr. Brandt's controversial Russian and Polish treaties now seems assured by the end of next week—a deliberate and possibly over-hasty sweetener for the Kremlin just before President Nixon's arrival. An agreed Bundestag resolution reserved German and West-power rights about which the treaty texts are, to say the least, perilously equivocal. As a result the opposition forbore to use its power to block ratification.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Skyjacking and Israel

There is widespread public feeling that the spectacular Israeli procedure in freeing the hostages on the jet from Brussels hijacked by Palestinians is the only language understood by political blackmailers and the only means to stop a method of violence which places innocent passengers in mortal danger. It appears obvious that the "air pirates" involved here were desperadoes and there is a certain irony in the fact that the supporters of those who were prepared to blow up nearly 100 people are now complaining about a lack of humanitarian protection by the International Red Cross.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 19, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The cabinet today discussed the Cuban matter, particularly with reference to the plan to be adopted in regard to the distribution of supplies. One proposition was to place a certain sum at the disposal of the Consular offices, to be used in the case of greatest distress. Another was to send food through the supplies of the U.S. Army and have it distributed by the Consular offices.

Fifty Years Ago

May 19, 1922

LOS ANGELES—Miss Winifred Hudnut, who married Rudolph Valentino, the movie star, at Mexico several days ago, has left her husband and started for New York after District Attorney Woolwine held that if the couple lived together in Los Angeles County pending his final divorce they would be subject to arrest. Valentino has an interlocutory decree of divorce which is not final until next January from a previous marriage.



The Old and New Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The Queen of England's unprecedented second state visit here went off well as these things always do. The French, who make the best bread and croissants, put themselves out to produce a good show, including a display of English weather.

Moreover, the French like the idea of what the English call "the royals," although they have no desire to bring back their own. Indeed, the Court of Paris, pretender to the old throne, declined invitations to the festivities because he knew he wouldn't get the protocol seating his claim warranted.

But this trip, unlike its predecessor 15 years ago, was more than a social and theatrical occasion. It marked the first reception of a "European" English sovereign. After all, *de facto* Britain gave up its last territory here in 1558 when it lost Calais and in 1801 *de jure* it dropped from the list of royal titles the words "King of France."

Political Symbolism

The political symbolism of Elizabeth's journey underscores that Britain to all intents and purposes has abandoned its imperial and transoceanic, outward-looking past for a continental future. This, of course, is not a total truth, vestiges of another destiny will continue. But it is the essential.

This event puts period to that bitter phase of Anglo-French relations dominated by President De Gaulle's refusal to admit the

British to the Common Market. The old general was not opposed to Britain, but skeptical about its willingness to reduce its Atlantic and overseas ties. President Pompidou, his successor, was always less rigid.

The contrast was striking even when the two men worked in tandem. On successive days during the critical year of 1963 I talked with both on this subject. On January 31, I asked President De Gaulle why he had considered Britain "European" in June, 1940, when he endorsed the idea of uniting England and France but not later.

"Ah," he said, "but of course Britain can be in Europe. It was European then. But it doesn't want to be European today. It was obliged by the circumstance of war to be European at that moment. Now it must come back to things in a European way."

Next day, Feb. 1, 1963, Prime Minister Pompidou commented: "In the end, at the end, Britain must be in. The normal role of Britain is to be a part of Europe because it is so closely linked by history and geography. But this will mean, undoubtedly, a great historical change for Britain."

Only in late 1970, after De Gaulle's death in retirement, did his successor seem to take the final initiative and second enthusiastic sponsorship to Britain's long-delayed admission. One reason for his blessing was the conviction that London had a view of a "confederated"—rather than

tightly "federated"—Europe, resembling Paris's concept.

The continuity of the Old Europe inside the "new Europe" is in a sense made plain by Elizabeth's journey which marks a perseverance of "separate nationalisms" within the overall whole. When the four prospective members—Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway—join the six charter members—France, Italy, West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg—the group will contain six royal chiefs of state and only four republics.

Not Disunited

Yet this persistence of an ancient form side by side with republicanism is not in the least divisive. Both systems recognize they can no longer escape the international challenge of our times.

And, even before Britain's formal entry into the Market, London and Paris have been working together on their superoceanic air transport, planning a Channel tunnel to link them, and contemplating—if still vaguely—ultimate formulas to pool their nuclear arsenals for Europe's defense.

All this was started by the compulsive thrust of economic necessity. Flags, even international flags as it were, have a habit of following trade. It is this truism that has brought Elizabeth II back to Paris as England's first "European" sovereign—she is "European" in the sense of belonging to a club of equal nations, not as claimant to continental real estate.

Letters

Nixon and the War

Anthony Lewis says: "Four years after Johnson began escalating the war in Vietnam, Richard Nixon has taken it to its highest pitch yet." (NYT, May 13-14).

Didn't I read somewhere that our President had withdrawn most of our troops, and that it was the Hanoi dictators who had taken the war to its highest pitch yet by massively invading their neighbors with a dozen or more divisions equipped with hundreds of tanks and other modern weapons of aggressive warfare? But perhaps one reads the news differently through glasses tinted with a certain color.

I have great confidence in the wisdom, fairness, and basic decency of the American people. Their answer is given to our foreign enemies—and those Americans who can only read through tinted lenses—in a headline (NYT May 13-14): "Poll in U.S. Finds 76.4% Support Nixon's War Policy." It will be fascinating to see how the magic lenses read this.

CHARLES SIMON.

Monte Carlo.

It is difficult to believe that 75.4 percent of 1,108 persons in the United States support President Nixon's present war policies in Indochina (NYT, May 13-14). Statistics can be very misleading, especially if there is no indication of the "sampling." Anyone who has sweated out a simple course in statistics knows that the first question is apt to be "who was questioned?" Then, was it a fair cross-section? Just who are these 1,108 persons who approved Mr. Nixon's actions?

LYDIA H. WOLF.

London.

Now that the "New Nixon" we were sold in 1968 has had his sheep's skin pulled away, we see the same "Old Nixon"—a man whose motivation arises from the desire not to be the first American President to lose a war. Daily he sends hundreds of people to their death to save his face and hopefully to stay in office.

RICHARD PERLMAN.

Hannover, W. Germany.

Nixon's wanton abuse of both the power unfortunately at his petulant disposal, and the integrity of the office to which he has been entrusted, is blatant. Winning the election in 1968 with a "secret plan" to end the war over a President pressured to abdicate due to disillusionment with his war policy, Nixon has somehow managed to escalate the war, long discredited as vital to our security, to international crisis proportions. All in the name of what? Maintaining respect for

the office of the President (if there is any still left to be maintained)? Such a poor justification for continuing unnecessarily the mass destruction and jeopardizing world peace makes one wonder if Nixon warrants any credibility at all; indeed, it puts in doubt his very qualifications to serve in such a high office.

In the event the desperate act of mining Haiphong harbor and the systematic obliteration of North and South Vietnam fails, what will Nixon do next? Nixon has lost all objectivity. How is it possible for the American people to believe in his highly personal justification for what he is doing in their name?

WAYNE LENNIE.

Florence.

If an American mine or a stray American bomb blows up a Soviet ship with its crew—and Soviet retaliation leads to a point of no return—good-bye to elections in November. And if we shall be spared once more, most voters will realize that the patriotism of President Nixon is no excuse for prolonging a war which we lost before he came into office.

KURT KAUFFMANN.

Lucerne, Switzerland.

If only the North Vietnamese were sharp enough to face facts. Can't they see the writing on the wall? They just don't know how to admit defeat. They're so darn intractable. It's self-defeating really. In the end they won't get anything. They've got to admit reality. They're not helping there. Their Northern ways don't mix in the South. Why can't they realize that? Their methods may work fine up in Vinh but down there in Ninih they just don't go. Yet they are so sure they are right. You can't tell them anything. They just barge in and assume that they're heroes. Man, country, cousins!

P. J. SMITH.

Bottmingen, Switzerland.

Ever since the invasion of the South by North Vietnam, editors in the NYT have apparently been trying hard to fight for the communist side and against their own country—America! Yes, and its President. I am sure that most of us want out of Vietnam, but at what price? It is certain that the North will not make peace until they are sure they cannot take over the South by force. Are the great sacrifices of our people during nearly 10 years to go for naught? Can we permit the South to be overrun and its people who want only freedom to be enslaved? The supply lines are North Vietnam's jugular vein. As this vein empties, the North will sue for peace. In the meantime may every true

American stand by the flag and its President.

SAMUEL J. HOLSINGER.

Bereldange, Luxembourg.

I see Anthony Lewis is home at last, reporting from Hanoi (NYT, May 16).

W. FISHER.

Antwerp, Belgium.

John Hess (Letters, May 16) is mistaken if he thinks that my letter of April 21 was intended to berate Anthony Lewis for "denouncing the Vietnam war." We all deplore this cruel and bloody conflict—all that is, except the North Vietnamese (and their Soviet backers), who could end it tomorrow if they really wished to.

Several years ago a former U.S. diplomat who knows more about Indochina than Anthony Lewis ever will said to me: "You understand, it ill behooves me, as an American living in Paris, to indulge in public criticism of my country's policies in Vietnam. This is something I can only feel free to do at home." That was an honorable attitude—as commendable as Anthony Lewis's belated decision to move from London to Hanoi. At least now we know where he stands. Hanoi, as John Hess would (I hope) agree, is just the place for him.

CURTIS CATE.

Paris.

One wonders why Swedish Premier Olof Palme should be concerned that recent American action in North Vietnam "may lead us to the brink of a third world war." (NYT, May 16).

Un? Won't Sweden sit out the next one too?

WALTER WYANT.

Athens, Greece.

Shooting of Wallace

In regards the unnecessary and completely ridiculous shooting of George Wallace, I would like to interject this thought: Somewhere I read we have a government which is "of the people, by the people and for the people"; to shoot I would like to add "and we shoot all those who disagree."

Are we ever going to see the day when decent, law-abiding Americans prevail in their own country? It seems all we have is a constant minority of murderers who have no respect for any humans.

RON DEYAYD.

Geneva.

For nearly nine years the majority of Americans have been showing that they love guns more than democracy.

RICHARD CHAPPEL.

London.

Before the Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—If President Nixon's Air Force One lands on schedule at Moscow's Yuzovko airport next Monday afternoon, it will be a great moment in the history of Soviet foreign policy.

By every available indication—and there are many—the men who rule the Soviet Union have big hopes for this summit meeting. They have gone to extraordinary lengths in the past 10 days to assure that it takes place, and they have given numerous signals that they mean to make it a success, if President Nixon will cooperate.

It is an unbreakable rule of thumb here that Soviet foreign policy never changes. In all official pronouncements, Moscow is invariably pursuing a consistent "Leninist" line. But the line has changed during the Brezhnev years. The Nixon visit is proof of this.

West Germany is no longer an enemy, but a treaty partner. The Berlin problem has apparently been resolved. Détente in Europe—or at least a Soviet version of détente—has become a principal objective of Moscow's diplomacy. Meaningful arms control agreements with the leading power of the imperialist camp have become possible—and they are avidly sought.

The best example of the change in the Soviet Union's behavior has come in the past fortnight. Its restrained reaction to the American mining of North Vietnam's harbors—which could easily have been interpreted as a direct military challenge to the Soviet Union—indicates an overwhelming interest in peaceful dealings with the United States.

Soviet officials of all kinds, journalists, academics and diplomats, now tell foreign visitors with great ardor that the Soviet Union's "peace program" is absolutely serious. (This is now the official name for the policy of détente outlined by Leonid Brezhnev at the Communist party congress a year ago.) These Russians seem frustrated that the outside world doesn't appreciate their sincerity.

Perhaps outsiders have difficulty giving full credence to the "peace program" because Soviet foreign policy seems to consist of much more than the movement toward détente. Yes, there is a treaty with West Germany. But there are also new treaties with Egypt, India and Iraq, and a flurry of Soviet diplomatic activity from the Mediterranean to the Sea of Japan, much of it apparently directed against the United States. Yes, there has been clear evidence of Soviet interest in arms control. But there has also been an enormous buildup of Soviet armed forces, especially strategic weaponry, and a worldwide development of the ever-growing Soviet Navy. In short, the peace program has been accompanied by a military buildup and a diplomatic offensive, both of them big and disconcerting.

On the Eve

On the eve of the first full-scale Soviet-American summit meeting since Nikita Khrushchev visited America, the important question is, how has Soviet foreign policy changed, and what are the changes intended to accomplish? The case of the Soviet Navy may provide one answer to this question. The fast growth and wide development of the navy appears to many to be an ominous sign, apparently inconsistent with the "peace program." It has been sufficiently dramatic to provoke serious warnings from NATO headquarters, the British Ministry of Defense and the Pentagon.

Soviet ships now regularly sail the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the South Atlantic and the Pacific, and are even venturing into the Caribbean. The ships that are visiting these distant waters are among the best in the world. The Soviet Union is completing a new generation of vessels, while NATO navies are still relying largely on older craft.

Does all this mean the Soviet Union seeks domination of the high seas? Until now, there has been no evidence that it does. Though the growth of the navy has been striking, Western naval attaches here and experts elsewhere agree that it cannot yet be compared with its American opposition.

The Soviet Union has no aircraft carriers (the United States has 16). It has no naval bases outside its own territory (though Soviet ships make regular use of port facilities in Egypt and Syria). Soviet ships are lightly manned by U.S. standards, apparently on the theory that they will never engage in prolonged warfare at sea.

Nevertheless, this new navy is a potent political tool. Its mere presence in distant places amounts to an expression of Soviet influence. One or two Soviet ships can deter an American armada, unless the United States

wants a direct confrontation. Moscow. "The Lebanon landing 1958 could never happen for one Western naval officer," observed. "That kind of display force depended on an Arab monopoly of the high seas."

To many diplomats in Moscow this is a good symbol of the let Union's current world. ture, Moscow's willingness, eagerness, to make itself felt all areas of the world is a stark aspect of Brezhnev's foreign policy. "They want to exert influence everywhere, from Trucial States to Chile—or where else they can," an experienced envoy here remarks.

Frantic Pace

The buildup of Soviet sea weaponry can be interpreted similarly. The Russians have land-based ballistic missiles, missile-carrying submarines, first generation of the intercontinental missile age, typified the kind of American super-which John F. Kennedy explained in the Cuban missile crisis, clearly ended.

And yet, the United States tains a wide lead in the m of deliverable warheads, that multiple warhead re-entry hicles, or MIRVs.

As with its navy, the Soviet Union's strategic arsenal is preciously awesome, but d in second place. Both the and the missile force, how are big enough to deprive a of the superiority it en during the 1960s.

It is arguable that this wrong moment to judge Russian intentions—that it could time its buildup and as an overwhelming superiority the next few years. This is possible (if "superiority" is possible) and it raises one of the basic dilemmas of the mo How can the United States the Soviet Union judge others' ambitions—what are signals, and how should the read?

There is no easy answer. At the Western diplomats who Soviet policy here, though, seem to be a "consensus superiority" is not a Soviet goal, at least now. (Russian official say the same thing.) They that if they try for superior an experienced Western spec said recently, "they could things coming apart at the Comperably, advanced systems are as expensive be in the United States but the let Union has barely a thin America's wealth.

In Moscow—and this ma be the best place to judge questions—the overriding ison is that the Soviet wants equality with the States—real equality, implying ability to make its weight felt the world, in its big crisis an all.

If this analysis is though, there are still complications. The Soviet is not just another powerful ty. It is constrained by a ideology, protected from public opinion by elaborate d controls, led by men with little experience of the world, and consumed—it se by a fear of China which m be entirely rational by W standards.

The same Brezhnev who spoken so reasonably about te in Europe, arms contr operation in space and in presided over the Politburo to invade Czechoslo four years ago. That inviolated all the standards c international behavior which Russians claim to embrace the people who decided to n are still in power.

Fear Overrides Principle

It is argued that Czechoslo was a special case, because men in the Kremlin saw liberalization there as a threat their own power in this cor Perhaps so. But those events suggest that the public utter of Soviet leaders are subtle important caveats. The pri one may be that fear over principle.

The fundamental ambiguity Soviet foreign policy—the tionship between ideology policy—remains. Brezhnev marked it in a recent spee. "In the Soviet Union's fo policy, a firm rebuff to impism's aggressive designs is bined with a constructive pproach to ripe international jema, and implacability in ideological struggle combines readiness to develop mutually vantagous relations with s of the opposite social system.

If a substantial amount of ness is completed while Nix here, the Soviet leaders will achieved their principle. They will have demonstrated all to see that they are the o—perhaps even the parting the biggest power in the war

Summision Rises as Cairo Signs New Arms Deal With Russia

By J. Kaiser
Cairo, May 18 (Reuters).—The East-West tension increased today as a new Soviet-Egyptian arms deal and an Egyptian order cutting the U.S. diplomatic staff here in half.

The move came in advance of President Nixon's Moscow summit next week and followed the announcement of the occupied Sinai by two Soviet-built MIG-23 fighters.

President Anwar Sadat's Egyptian Defense Minister Anwar el-Sadat said the deal was a "show of force."

Two men watched a typist at a desk in the Egyptian Ministry of Defense. The typist was identified by Egyptian officials as being Egyptian. The men were believed by observers to have been MIG-23 jets supplied by the U.S. to Egypt. The jets were reported to have been supplied by the U.S. to Egypt. The jets were reported to have been supplied by the U.S. to Egypt.

ina Criticizes 'Fraud, Farce'

By J. Kaiser
HONG KONG, May 18 (NYT).—The Chinese government has denounced the return of the Chinese to Japan as a "fraud, farce" and a "reversion ceremony" on Monday, which marked the end of 27 years of American occupation of the island.

The article in Peking's Jenmin Jiaobao today, under the author's byline of the paper's "commentator," said that while President Agnew and Premier Sato of Japan had "a big fuss about the return of the Chinese to Japan," it is a "fraud, farce" and a "reversion ceremony" on Monday, which marked the end of 27 years of American occupation of the island.

U.K. Study Finds Soviet Force Facing China Is Still Growing

By Stanley Karnow
WASHINGTON, May 18 (UPI).—The Soviet military buildup facing the Chinese border is "widely growing," despite indications that Moscow and Peking are cooperating to help the Chinese.

The survey, which is the latest annual survey published by Great Britain's authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies, says that the Chinese have moved elements of their air force closer to the Soviet border.

Along with improving their capabilities, the survey says, the Chinese have constructed a new radar defense system and have deployed a network of surface-to-air missiles not far from the frontier.

2,000-Year-Old 'Glider' Suggests Egypt Knew Secrets of Flight

By J. Kaiser
LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Did the ancient Egyptians discover the secret of flight more than 2,000 years ago?

One man who thinks so is Dr. Khalil Meskhi, who has found what he thinks is a model glider in a box in a Cairo museum.

A Times of London article described the bird-shaped model as made of sycamore wood and bearing a striking resemblance to the American Hercules transport aircraft with its drooping wings.



STUDENT CRAMMING—When students arrived at Wheatridge, Colo., High School Wednesday, they found, much to their surprise, 15 Volkswagens parked bumper-to-bumper in the main hallway. Members of the school's senior class had played the prank all in good fun, with no demonstration intended. The cars were consequently removed after the day's first class, making it much easier for students to pass.

Shanghai's Industrial Surge and Pollution

By Charles Flato
SHANGHAI (UPI).—Air and water pollution in this heavily industrialized city of 10 million could become a serious problem in the next few years unless stringent control measures are put into effect.

The anti-pollution measures that have been taken are inadequate to cope with a vast expansion of industry, government officials admit.

"Although we have been paying a good deal of attention to environmental hazards, we are becoming increasingly aware that what we have done to date is not sufficient. Both our methods of monitoring air and water quality and what we have done to control contaminants are not adequate," the head of the environmental control agency for the Shanghai area, Liu Shuang, said in an interview.

The rapid expansion of industry to increase production and achieve greater self-sufficiency throughout China has been responsible for worsening pollution in the big cities. It is not so bad in the countryside, where many of the new factories have been built.

The Chinese, in common with many other developing countries under pressure to increase production rapidly, face a hard choice: whether to slow down or to pollute the atmosphere.

Air and water pollution in Shanghai, one of China's earliest production centers, is apparent. During foggy or cloudy days, tell-tale smog can be seen. Smoke billows out of the chimneys of factories, office buildings and apartment houses burning coal. The rivers are muddy and carry traces of oil slick. Drinking water is highly chlorinated.

However, the situation is far better than it is in such cities as Tokyo, Rome and Los Angeles, probably because there are no privately owned automobiles in Shanghai and only a few taxis. People travel by bus or on bicycles. There are a limited number of trucks.

Surprisingly rickshaws are seen occasionally. These are reserved for the old and the infirm and are also used to deliver packages.

The major source of Shanghai's pollution, the head of the environmental agency said, are the older factories. Most of them were built 25 to 50 years ago," he said. "Most of them are small and none of them, either large or small, was designed to control pollution hazards. They are our greatest problem."

His Effigy at Almost Every Turn North Korea, a Study in the Ubiquity of Kim

By Harrison E. Salisbury
PYONGYANG, North Korea, May 18 (NYT).—In the entrance hall to Pyongyang's Kim Il Sung University there is a large statue of Korea's leader. On the second floor there is a sequence of 10 separate rooms, each devoted to a phase of the premier's life and achievements, particularly those pertaining to the university. And the visitor is informed that the university was founded personally by the premier on Oct. 3, 1946.

The visitor to North Korea quickly notices the pervasive presence of Premier Kim Il Sung in a picture or statue at almost every turn. And at each institution the visitor is told of the premier's personal interest and solicitude for every variety of public, social and state enterprise.

The premier is customarily referred to by every official as "our beloved" and "respected leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung."

The premier has visited the university 80 times and has issued 320 guidance directives on university affairs. Each of these visits and directives is depicted for the enlightenment of students and faculty in the 10 rooms devoted to his life.

The care with which the university cherishes the memory of his visits and interventions is not unique. The Pyongyang Children's Palace, also founded by the premier, displays a similar respect for the leader in a room in which young boys are taught to drive trucks. A plaque notes that Mr. Kim has visited the room six times.

Chiang's Son on Way To Becoming Premier

By J. Kaiser
TAIPEI, May 18 (Reuters).—Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang party yesterday approved the nomination of President Chiang Kai-shek's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, as premier.

President Chiang will submit the nomination in the next few days to the Yuan (Parliament), where it is expected to be overwhelmingly endorsed. Chiang Ching-kuo, 61, has been vice-premier and was recommended by outgoing Premier C. K. Yen, who resigned last week to enable President Chiang to form a new cabinet.



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In the Trident cockpit alone, there are 164 checks to be made.

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The Engineer presents his report. Everything that's been done to the plane since touch-down, in full technical detail.



CANNES

Girardot, Moreau and the New Soap Operas

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
CANNES, May 18 (UPI)—"It's spring again," Annie Girardot exclaims ecstatically when her husband returns after an absence of one reel in "Les Feux de la Chaudière," the last French entry in competition at Cannes.

It is indeed spring again for the brand of fiction that once flowed so steadily from the facile pens of Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, and others, in which the trials and tribulations of misunderstood women were so tearfully set forth. "Les

Feux de la Chaudière" might have been written by any of the aforementioned had they spent six months in France.

Marie-Louise, the wife of a provincial lawyer and mother of a son and daughter, is distressed when her husband strays away, largely because of her militant engagement in uplift. In the American magazine serial of yesterday, she would have joined the WCTU, held office on a censorship board or perhaps been a violent advocate of making the world safe for democracy. Being a middle-class Frenchwoman of

today and as bourgeois as they come, she lets off steam by marching through the streets singing "The Internationale," by wearing a red hat and by making snide cracks about the rest of the bourgeoisie. One must have a heart of stone not to laugh over her problems which have been designed to make the public weep.

Philippe de Broca's "Chère Louise"—with Jeanne Moreau as a lonely schoolmarm who takes a young Italian vagrant as her lover—is a similar soap-opera stuff, though less ludicrous. The presentation has a soupçon of style. It is an obvious attempt to repeat the "Monsieur de..." formula in hopes of repeating the latter's box-office success. De Broca here stoops to conquer.

Ello Petri's "The Working Class Goes to Heaven" (an Italian entry) is a heavy labor drama with Gian Maria Volonté giving an earnest if overdone account of a Milanese factory hand, the victim of both his bosses and socialist reformers. At least one third of its scenes are unnecessary for its story, and its pace is dead.

"Trois" (from West Germany) has solid quality, being an exacting portrait of a young man who is a heavy laborer in a steel mill. It is a masterpiece of the Polish cinema or that penny-dreadful Grand Guignol melodrama, "Malperdu" (from Belgium) or "A Fan's Notes" (from Canada)? The last doesn't seem to come from Canada at all, but rather from Greenwich Village with its football aficionados who require psychiatric treatment and whose objections to the clichés of the American way of life are stale clichés themselves. If it were not for the dirty jokes, the script would fit comfortably into the television slot.

The Czech entry, "The Perilous Days," is an interminable and lugubrious tale of an imperial Austrian Army officer who contracts syphilis during his dismal disquisitions, preventing him from having a normal marriage in subsequent civilian life. At the end, he is installed in a sanatorium, a hopeless parable. The scene is a small barracks town at the turn of the century. The period and place are convincingly established, but as drama the film is static and does not possess the theatrical power to raise it above its depressing subject matter.

Francis Reichenbach's "Johnny Days" is a wide-screened, technical documentary about the life, times and public appearances of

Sadler's Wells Theatre Saved For Two Years

LONDON, May 18 (UPI)—The Sadler's Wells Theatre has been saved for another two years, its governors announced today.

The theater, vacated by Sadler's Wells Opera Company in 1968, was in danger of closing for lack of funds and a permanent resident. It launched an appeal for money and by today had collected \$20,000.

David McKenna, chairman of the board of governors, said that this would be enough to keep the theater going with visiting companies through 1973 and 1974.

GROUSE SHOOTING

PERTSHIRE. Limited vacancies available weeks commencing 13 and 27 August. Five days driven birds well-known moor. Accommodation private house. All arrangements to highest standards. References willingly provided. All inclusive price \$610 (U.S. \$1,585) per shooter. Ref. FP.

CUMBERLAND. Vacancies for complete team 8 or 9 shooters outstanding moor 3 days driven grouse. Dates by negotiation between 14 and 28 August. Expectation 250-300 birds per day. Hotel accommodation. All inclusive price \$360 (U.S. \$935) per shooter. Ref. CC.

Full particulars from:
**MAJOR NEIL RAMSAY,
FARLEYER, ABERFELDY, SCOTLAND, Dept. D.**



From left, Claude Jade, Jean Rochefort, Annie Girardot in Cannes for "Les Feux de la Chaudière."

Johnny Hallyday. It was shown out of competition the other afternoon to the delight of teenagers who, excited by the teen-ager's cries, took to dancing on the steps of the festival palace during the projection. Reichenbach, a master of the reporter camera,

The Danish Commedia Dell'Arte

By Jan Sjöby
COPENHAGEN (UPI)—The tradition of the commedia dell'arte, originated in Italy in the 16th century and the comedians worked their way northward in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries through France, Germany, England and the Low Countries.

They seem to have found a permanent home in Denmark. Every night through the Tivoli season—May to September—Harlequin and Pierrot work their problems out on the open-air stage of the Pantomime Theater, just inside the main gates of venerable Tivoli Park. The building, dating from 1874, looks like a Chinese temple. The curtain is a giant peacock's tail, divisible, and a more popular name of the establishment is the Peacock Theater.

Harlequin's problems, remember, are old Pantalone (a naturalized Dane by now and renamed Cassander) and his dumb gentleman named Pierrot. Harlequin is madly in love with Cassander's daughter, sweet Columbine, who in turn is madly in love with dashing, daring and dapper Pierrot, dressed in a colorful androgynous suit and a Lone Ranger-type black mask. Cassander and Pierrot do all they can to keep the young lovers apart.

Cassander and Pierrot always lose the game: Harlequin wins. In the final scene, sometimes before an array of elves and fairies, Harlequin knows his way around in the woods and if the going gets rough there is always some benevolent warlock or fairy godmother to help him out.

It went over great in 15th-century Italy and 17th-century France. It goes over great in 20th-century Denmark.

The current repertoire includes half a dozen plays, including titles like "Harlequin the Cook," "Harlequin as a Mechanical Statue," and "Pierrot Madly in Love."

A not-too-sophisticated adult viewer may enjoy the performance and a pleasant reminder of a course in theater history way back when. A very sophisticated viewer may read social significance into the mad antics. The real fans, though, are the kids.

They giggle when Cassander stumbles over something (usually something else) and they roar with laughter when Harlequin manages to whack Pierrot in the behind with his magic wooden sword.

Paradoxically, the real hero

has distilled a handsome and lively photoplay from his footage.

Several eminent film celebrities—among them Louis Malle, Jerzy Skolimowski, Paul Morrissey, Mikael and Bernadette Lafont—held a meeting at the festival

when they urged the liberation of Pierre Clementi, the French actor who has been condemned to serve two years in an Italian prison on narcotics charges. Clementi is dangerously ill in a Roman hospital and his appeal will be heard in two weeks.



A scene from a performance of Copenhagen's "Peacock" Theater in Tivoli Park.

with kids and adults is Pierrot. Pierrot (not Columbine and Harlequin as one would expect) is the one to take the curtain calls.

Tivoli's commedia dell'arte performances have been claimed to be a unique vestige of a 500-year-old tradition.

"Let's not be too chauvinistic," says Niels Bjoern Larsen, ballet master at the Peacock Theater.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"New Films by New Film-makers," Roger Greenspan reports, "features the work of Curt McDowell, a San Franciscoan, whose 'Wiener & Bums Musical' and 'Pornography' dominate the program." At its best, the latter film "achieves a kind of slapdash surrealism, and, like 'Wiener & Bums Musical,' it earns its grades—pretty good grades," according to Greenspan—"as much for depth of invention as for range of invention."

Greenspan goes on, "Miklos Gyalas's short 'Three Essays on Freedom' seem of little account. And I am not sure how to account for Andrew Luyt's 'Circles,' a very slow right-to-left wipe across the screen, dividing two different views of one young man apparently deep-breathing himself to death." James Herbert's "Fig" came off better— "... my first James Herbert movie, but I am anxious to see more. I think that he may be developing a highly personal cinema that is as rich and graceful as it is mysteriously solemn."

Harlequin and Columbine, Cassander and Pierrot are on every night at 7:45 sharp. At 9:30 there is a ballet performance for an adult public. This year, coincidentally, it is Petipa's "Harlequin's Millions," staged by Hans Brenas. Coming up in late June is a new ballet by choreographer Erik Bidsted.

The show is free to anyone who has paid the 2.50 crowns opening entry fee to the Tivoli Park. The charge for a seat (most of the audience is standing) is 2 crowns.

LONDON

Delius Fail To Carve The Turke

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 18 (UPI)—A widely publicized "Fail" by Frederick Delius' "Koanga" at the Washington Opera 2 1/2 seasons ago has prompted London opera to wonder whether he is a failure or a success.

The Camden Festival production at the Sadler's Theatre last night proved welcome opportunity for praise. The tenor of criticism in today's national papers indicated no reversal of the earlier verdict. Then the predictable, and fully fled, appreciation of it as a conjurer of evocative music, but also a cost that he was no man at the bar.

Everything about "Koanga" is attractive in its own right. It is to begin with the power himself, born in York in 1863, of German parentage, sent by them in 1886 to minister an orange plantation in Florida. He went to Leipzig as a student at the conservatory, then settled in London, near Finsbury where he spent most of his life. He last 10 years died in 1934—were blind, paralyzed and blind.

Then, the substance of opera itself is inviting, a conflict between master slaves on a Louisiana plantation in the 18th century, spiced with miscegenation, voodoo, and given authority, sumably, by Delius' experiences in Florida a later. It was this suggest assumption, of languishing, the American "Koanga" from 1895-97—which arouses interest—and publicity—time of the Washington

tion. In the event, one is left to wonder how Delius spent his 18 months at Grove on the St. John's "Koanga"—the name evoked tribal chief and priest about whom the staves is about as American as "Lakmé" is Indian or "The Fishers" Ceylonese, and American, rather more so.

More importantly, the engaging melodies he have redeemed the ethereal, and above all, such relentless banality rather welcomed the dictation that obscured the Washington production. Linda Lindley, as the title role, Miss vocalized admirably and ed at all. Mr. Holman, as Koanga, was a handsome family, whose production leads to distressing and extraordinarily fine baritone. There was much to add enjoy in the playing.

London Symphony Orchestra under Charles Groves and singing of the Camden Chorus. But an opera does from sound alone. The "Koanga" began with acceptance of C.E. Keane. Granted, the opera, too, accepted many. But they knew how to them.

Swiss Author Win Award in German

TUBINGEN, Germany (UPI)—Swiss author I. Jacotet, 47, received the mark (57,760) Montaigne for literature Tuesday ceremony at Tübingen. The prize is among several awarded by the Foundation of Burg. Since 1968 it has awarded by Tübingen to authors who have an outstanding contribution Western cultural heritage.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM to Start Producing Utility Car

General Motors says it plans to start production next month in Malaysia of a "durable, low-cost, general-purpose vehicle designed especially for assembly and use in developing nations." The small utility vehicle, similar in appearance to traditional military utility vehicles, will use parts manufactured by GM's U.K. unit, Vauxhall Motors, and a locally-made frame on which a variety of simple bodies can be mounted. GM has not announced a price, but says it will be less than the lowest-priced GM vehicle currently built anywhere in the world. Ford has announced similar plans.

Ericsson Sees 1972 Sales Gain

L.M. Ericsson Telephone expects 1972 sales to continue the gains of recent years, says president Björn Lundvall. But he would not predict if the Ericsson group would reverse the earnings decline of 1971 when net income fell 74 percent. Last year, Ericsson had foreign exchange losses of \$6.9 million, mainly from long-term dollar contracts. Mr. Lundvall says that labor problems in Italy, Ericsson's largest market in Europe after Sweden, also hurt 1971 results. He says the company is facing increasing competition from the Japanese in Latin America as well as in the Far East.

Reynolds Metals Cuts Dividend

Reynolds Metals Co. has cut its quarterly dividend by one-third to 10 cents a share, explaining that the expected business recovery is coming along more slowly than anticipated. The cut from 15 cents follows a reduction from the 37.5 cents a share paid in the second quarter of 1971. Officials said they expect earnings in the

present quarter to show an improvement over the opening three months of the year, but said: "The board did not feel the expected improvement will be dramatic enough to justify a continuation of the 60-cent annual rate." The company reported losses in the last two quarters of 1971 and the first quarter this year. The 10-cent dividend will be paid on July 1 to shareholders of record June 8.

Westinghouse Sees a Record 1972

Westinghouse Electric Corp. expects a record 1972 "if the economy continues to strengthen." According to George L. Wilson, vice-chairman of corporate affairs, "it looks as though 1972 will be a strong year for the economy. Consumer confidence has returned, and the housing and consumer durables volume reflects it. Westinghouse in 1972 will have the best year since George Westinghouse set up shop in 1886."

Inco to Get Shares of Shimura Kako

International Nickel Co. of Canada (Inco) has agreed to provide free technical assistance to Shimura Kako, a Japanese nickel producer, in exchange for approval to acquire a 33 percent interest, or 20 million shares in Shimura. Inco will purchase the shares from Tokyo Nickel, a joint venture of Inco, Shimura and two other Japanese concerns. Shimura said it needs technical assistance for nickel smelting from Inco to help overcome a business recession. Shimura omitted its dividend for the half-year period ended in May and November, 1971, and dismissed 330 of its 1,000 employees in February 1971. In the six months ended last November, Shimura had an after tax loss of 892 million yen (about \$2.9 million) compared with a loss of 134 million yen in the previous half year.

Iraq Offers to Take Over IPC's Northern Oil Fields

BEIRUT, May 18 (AP).—Iraq has proposed a complete or partial takeover of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Co. oil fields in the north to solve the current production crisis, the Iraqi state radio reported today. Oil Minister Saïd Hamad disclosed the offer in an interview with the state-run television in Baghdad last night a few hours after the government gave the companies a two-week ultimatum to raise production to maximum or face legislative action, the radio said. Iraq claims IPC has cut down crude exports from northern oil fields by almost 50 percent during the past two months, resulting in a loss of \$85.8 million in revenue.

Government Demands
The Iraqi government has been pressing the companies to raise production from the two fields to 57 million tons this year.

Mr. Hamad said the new offer was made to IPC representatives in Baghdad and they had promised to reply by next Tuesday.

The proposals, as he outlined them, were:
• Since the companies, IPC and its affiliate Mosul Petroleum, are not willing to raise production above 30 million tons per year from the northern oilfields, the Iraqi government is ready to enter into a partnership in production and transport costs to handle the extra 27 million tons it wants produced on a permanent basis.

• Otherwise, the companies can turn over the northern fields completely to the government and concentrate on their southern oil fields (operated by another IPC affiliate, Basra Petroleum), if they feel they are not making enough profit in the north.

Mr. Hamad said the second alternative is "the most logical and most favored by the government."

He disclosed that Iraq has rejected an IPC offer to raise production from northern oil fields to 50 million tons a year provided the government agreed to reduce the price of Mediterranean-delivered oil.

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U.S. to Probe Japan's Aids To Exports

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—In a case of potentially major importance to Japanese-U.S. trade and to American consumers, the Treasury announced today that it is investigating whether a whole series of Japanese government tax and other incentives to exports of consumer electronic products, such as television sets, constituted an illegal subsidy.

If the finding is affirmative, special "countervailing duties"—an extra tariff—will be imposed on these products to offset whatever subsidy is found. What is more, since the same or similar Japanese incentives apply to nearly all exports, special duties might also be imposed on many other products as well.

Imports of the electronic products involved in this first investigation amounted to \$631 million last year, making this the largest case of its kind on record.

Eugene T. Rossides, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Enforcement, Tariff and Trade Affairs, stressed in an interview that today's announcement was "only the initiation of an investigation" and was not a "pre-judgment" that subsidies are in fact being paid.

Japanese Embassy officials said they do not believe their government's practices constituted a subsidy within the meaning of the U.S. countervailing duty statute.

A spokesman said "we are quite certain" that no subsidization will be found and thus no extra duty imposed.

The complaints that led to the investigation came from Magnavox Co. and Zenith Radio Corp. The complaints—but not the Treasury announcement—listed a long series of Japanese government practices that the companies charged amounted to subsidies for exports.

The products involved include television and radio receivers, record-playing systems and tape recorders.

GE Charged
WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—The Justice Department today charged General Electric Co., the nation's largest manufacturer of electrical equipment and related products, with restraint of trade by using reciprocal purchasing arrangements with its suppliers and customers.

The civil suit charges GE with engaging in anti-competitive practices since at least 1966.

GE said it believes the suit is entirely unwarranted and that it will "vigorously defend the case."

The suit says GE's reciprocal purchasing arrangements have had the effect of foreclosing its competitors from selling substantial quantities of goods to GE's customers and preventing suppliers from selling goods and services to GE.

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Profits in U.S. Rise Sharply In 1st Quarter

Revised GNP Figures Put Real Gain at 5.6%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (NYT).—Corporate profits before tax rose by \$5.8 billion in the first quarter to a record annual rate of \$91.6 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

While the profit increase was a strong one, profits were only 10.4 percent above the first quarter a year ago. Before-tax profits for all of 1971 were \$8.54 billion, and for 1970 were \$7.54 billion.

After-tax profits in the first quarter were \$62.3 billion, up from \$49.7 billion in the fourth quarter and \$44.8 billion in the first quarter of last year.

In a companion report, the Commerce Department said revised figures for the gross national product showed that the economy in the first quarter performed a little better on both the output and inflation fronts than preliminary figures had indicated.

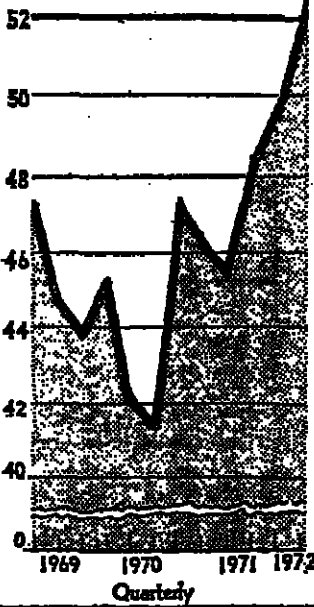
The rate of "real" growth of output—after adjusting for higher prices—is now put at 5.6 percent, up from the 5.3 percent reported previously. The overall GNP price index showed an inflation rate of 6 percent, a little less than the 6.2 percent in the earlier estimate.

Commenting on the figures, Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said, "We want and expect a still stronger advance of the economy in the remainder of the year than we had in the first quarter."

Mr. Stein's main worry was that the government's budgetary

Corporate Profits After Taxes

(Annual rate, billions of dollars)



stimulus to the economy might prove "too great or too long-continued." To prevent this, he told a news conference, "we must hold fiscal year 1973 spending to the level originally budgeted" of \$245.3 billion.

Partly because of overwithholding of income taxes and other revenue increases, and partly because of a probable shortfall of planned spending Mr. Stein said he would not be surprised if the budget deficit for the current fiscal year turned out \$10 billion less than the January estimate of \$38.8 billion.

The report also showed that consumers began to open their checkbooks at a greater rate in the first three months of the year, as the personal savings rate declined to 7 percent of disposable personal income, down from 7.8 percent in the last three months of 1971.

Advances in some of the glamourous ran as high as five points. International Business Machines scored 5 to 394 1/2, Burroughs was up 5 to 176, Bausch & Lomb rose 4 5/8 to 128, Philip Morris tacked on 4 1/4 to 101, Levitz Furniture jumped 4 3/8 to 53 3/4 and Polaroid was up 4 to 143.

One of the big gamblers among the most active issues was Curious Wright, which advanced 2 3/4 to

11.5 percent, the chemical producer said, to 2.79 billion deutsche marks (\$872 million) from 2.5 billion DM in the same period of 1971.

Free-tax profit in the quarter was 213 million DM, up from 150 million, in the year-ago period. Group net profit for the latest period was not available.

BASF said group net profit in 1971 rose 7.5 percent to 288 million DM from 268 million DM in 1970. Net consolidated group sales were 10.2 billion DM, up 6.3 percent from 9.6 billion marks in 1970.

Lower Dividend
As previously reported, BASF declared a dividend of 7.50 DM for the year, down from 11 marks in 1970.

Bernhard Timm, chairman, told a press conference that "we mustn't be deceived" by the 42 percent first-quarter pre-tax profit increase.

"Over the whole year," Mr. Timm added, "we expect profit to rise only marginally, failing the growth rate I anticipate for our worldwide sales."

He said group sales this year are expected to rise 7 to 8 percent over last year's figure.

The company also announced today that it is applying a new accounting system in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission.

The new system defines the consolidated group as all companies at home or abroad in which BASF holds at least a 50 percent interest. Formerly, only domestic subsidiaries and affiliates were comprised in the term.

Wall St. Prices Boom After Report on Profits

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 18 (NYT).—The slumbering stock market woke up today and made its first advance in three sessions in stepped-up trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts attributed the upswing and increased trading interest mainly to the announcement by the Commerce Department at the opening of the market that corporate profits in the first quarter rose 6.5 percent to a record \$91.6 billion annual rate.

This reaction was clearly shown by the influx of buy orders following the government agency's report. The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up 2.88 at 10:30 a.m., climbed to a gain of 5.04 at 11 a.m.

During the remainder of the session the widely followed average advanced and finished at or near its best level of the day at 931.33, up 10.08.

Turnover was the largest since May 9, when volume amounted to 18.91 million shares. A total of 17.37 million shares changed hands today against 13.70 million shares yesterday.

Although the economic news has been largely favorable most of the week, the unsettled Vietnam situation has been a dampening factor on the market. Earlier in the week it was reported that industrial production and personal income rose in April.

John Smith, an analyst for Falmestock & Co., summed up today's activity in this manner: "Now that Vietnam seems to be disappearing from investors' thoughts, they've gotten in the mood to respond to the improving economic situation."

The advance today was across-the-board with the glamourous, office equipment, retail, electronic and special situations all making sizable gains.

Advances in some of the glamourous ran as high as five points. International Business Machines scored 5 to 394 1/2, Burroughs was up 5 to 176, Bausch & Lomb rose 4 5/8 to 128, Philip Morris tacked on 4 1/4 to 101, Levitz Furniture jumped 4 3/8 to 53 3/4 and Polaroid was up 4 to 143.

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After-tax profits in the first quarter were \$62.3 billion, up from \$49.7 billion in the fourth quarter and \$44.8 billion in the first quarter of last year.

In a companion report, the Commerce Department said revised figures for the gross national product showed that the economy in the first quarter performed a little better on both the output and inflation fronts than preliminary figures had indicated.

The rate of "real" growth of output—after adjusting for higher prices—is now put at 5.6 percent, up from the 5.3 percent reported previously. The overall GNP price index showed an inflation rate of 6 percent, a little less than the 6.2 percent in the earlier estimate.

Commenting on the figures, Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said, "We want and expect a still stronger advance of the economy in the remainder of the year than we had in the first quarter."

Mr. Stein's main worry was that the government's budgetary

—1972— Stocks and		Stz.
High.	Low. Div. in \$	100s. First, Hk
78	92½ PSEG 64.80	2180 92 92

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-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										
High. Low. Div. in \$					Sts. 100% First. High Low Last. Crge					High. Low. Div. in \$					Sts. 100% First. High Low Last. Crge					High. Low. Div. in \$					Sts. 100% First. High Low Last. Crge					
1972	70%	Puents	Ar	10%	7	10%	100%	100%	100%	1%	7%	40%	Hubb	peAL75	2	70%	70%	70%	70%	1	3%	3%	Mich	Sg	pl24	2	3%	3%	3%	3%

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LIMITED

Total sales by the Central Selling Organisation at R446.4 million

northern reserves of Amox Kintzsee. The effect was a reduction in the carats produced from 838 971 carats in 1970 to 505 181 carats in 1971 and an increase in the average size of stones produced from 0.51 carats in 1970 to 0.94 carats in the second half of last year.

The Jagerfontein mine ceased operations in May, after 100 years of life, and was replaced by Koffiefontein which has been re-opened and started production in August.

At the Premier mine production continued normally and prospects are bright, having indicated improved grades at depth, and an exceptionally large potential life. However, a considerable part of the stones produced are small and of poor quality and on account of market conditions have had to be stockpiled.

At the Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa experimental mining to the west of the existing workings has revealed a much higher grade and average stone size than had been expected. The new area may prove to be an important source of comparatively large diamonds. Mining is, however, rendered difficult by heavy overburden and potential water problems due to the proximity of the sea and the fact that the bedrock is below sea level. Techniques are being developed to cope with these problems and the year 1972 is expected to be one continued with improved efficiency. The average stone size has increased slightly and the average stone size rose from 0.76 carats to 0.88 carats.

At the Orapa mine in Botswana the pilot plant ceased operations in June and the main plant was brought into production. During the year a total of 821 914 carats were produced and this year we are planning to treat approximately 2.3 million metric tons for a period of 12 months.

Gem sales this year have been running at a high level with demand in the United States improving and consumption in Japan, Germany and certain other countries continuing to increase. However, there is still a substantial over-production of smaller rough diamonds which results in considerable stocks continuing to be held by the Central Selling Organisation. Selling and marketing measures are being taken to remedy this situation and some success is being achieved.

We are expecting that total gem and industrial sales for the first half of this year will show a small increase on the same period of last year, after allowing for price increases and demand fluctuations. This certainly shows a very satisfactory improvement in the market but I must again warn shareholders not to draw unwarranted conclusions from these sales. There are many other factors which affect De Beers profits and it is not possible to make even approximately accurate estimates on the basis of the Central Selling Organisation sales figures alone.

Copies of this statement and of the annual report and accounts are obtainable from the London office of the company at 40 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, and from the United Kingdom office of the Share Transfer Secretaries, Chartered Consolidated Limited, Kent House, Station Road, Ashford, Kent.

The Eighty-fourth annual general meeting of De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited will be held on 6th June, 1973 at the head office of the company in Kimberley, South Africa.

The Annual General Meeting of the General Council of Banco di Napoli was held on April 28, 1972.

Board of Directors. — Chairman: Mr. Stanislao Fusco; Vice-Chairman: Mr. Roberto Laviano; General Manager: Prof. Salvatore Guidotti.

Balance sheet at December 31, 1971

LIABILITIES

	Life
Capital	40,000,000.000
Reserve	19,837,075.634

Deposits & Bonds	728,551,325.643
Current Accounts	1,472,843,146.957
Funds Held Third Parties	138,595,836.417
Special Reserve Funds Covering Risks	30,648,524,018
Bills & Cheques	46,471,197.186
Credit Bonds Issued	41,453,362.649
Advances Against Securities	24,790,702.455
Assets Rediscounted	99,181,972.906
Acceptances, Endorsements & Guarantees	128,492,199.321
Bills for Collection	36,314,432.273
Sundry Creditors	229,199,592.329
Misc. Liabilities	54,401,925.394
Contra Accounts	5,385,216.029
Profit Before c/o, to 1972	9,147,622.615
Profit 1971 available for Distribution	1,297,746.717
Banker's Drafts	4,715,276.690
Securities Deposited as per Contra	702,184,171.472
Securities Deposited with Third Parties	396,428,454.332

Life	
59,837,075.634	

728,551,325.643	
1,472,843,146.957	
138,595,836.417	
30,648,524,018	
46,471,197.186	
41,453,362.649	
24,790,702.455	
99,181,972.906	
128,492,199.321	
36,314,432.273	
229,199,592.329	
54,401,925.394	
5,385,216.029	
9,147,622.615	
1,297,746.717	
4,715,276.690	
702,184,171.472	
396,428,454.332	

Life	
Cash	55,533,641.977
Balance with other Banks	196,024,179.265
Government and State guaranteed Securities	474,296,387.820
Securities & Bonds	418,233,643.250
Current Accounts	1,394,719,360.521
Advances Against Securities	81,794,530.157
Carried Forward	6,829,530.518
Mutual Credits	395,117,857.409
Holdings	
Premises	31,853,734.506
Acceptances & Endorsements	11,070,383.077
Bills Receivable	728,492,199.321
Sundry Debtors	58,825,103.479
Branch Accounts	231,436,999.234
Misc. Assets	31,971,714.574
Contra Accounts	6,385,216.029
Banker's Drafts	4,715,276.690
Securities Deposited for Third Parties	702,184,171.472
Securities Deposited as per Contra	396,428,454.332

ASSETS

Life	
55,533,641.977	
196,024,179.265	
474,296,387.820	

418,233,643.250	
1,394,719,360.521	
81,794,530.157	
6,829,530.518	
395,117,857.409	
31,853,734.506	
11,070,383.077	
728,492,199.321	
58,825,103.479	
231,436,999.234	
31,971,714.574	
6,385,216.029	
4,715,276.690	
702,184,171.472	
396,428,454.332	

Group had been estimated total as of December of the 1972, represents \$3 billion less.

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Months	4 13/16	4 1/2
Months	5 5/16	5
ne Year	5 7/8	6

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BAUQUE NATIONALE-I

BANQUE NATIONALE

The position as of Apr
totals 75 billion 936 million
Liabilities, the item "Isaki

ments, Banks and non-bank
prizes admitted in the fir
est" are represented by:

ries amount to 18,440 ;

and Private Accounts reach 100 million. Certificates of deposit reach \$47.3 million. The g.

Under Assets, Banks are

... Enterprises dominate the
... Market are represented
... million Fr., loans to the ci

4,235.7 millions Frs., for 1960 and 3,467.1 million Frs., for 1961.

A consolidated statement :

total, as of the end of the 1972, represents \$3 billion

Don P. R.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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PEANUTS



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LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



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REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Reasoning a partner who has been doubled at the five level is usually a doubtful maneuver, and if the original bidder attempts a second rescue, hoping for a fit in some unexplored suit, he is likely to be courting disaster. This is one of the rare deals on which such a desperate attempt succeeded.

North opened one club and East, encouraged by the favorable vulnerability, jumped to five diamonds. South could not consider doubling as he bid five hearts. West doubled, rightly confident that he could defeat five hearts and wrongly confident that he could defeat any North-South retreat.

North should no doubt have passed five hearts doubled, leaving a delicate decision to South, but he was overimpressed by his diamond stoppers and chose the risky course of rescuing in five no-trump. This contract would certainly have failed, perhaps disastrously, but South soldiered on to six spades. As it happened, this was right, but it would have been wrong if North had had long, solid clubs, as he should have had for his five no-trump bid. East and West doubled each fresh bid with increasing relish.

West led the diamond seven, and South put on dummy's jack and ruffed East's queen. It seemed sure that West held three or four trumps headed by the queen, and South hoped that it was three not four. If East held a singleton ten or eight, there was hope for the contract.

The declarer led the spade jack, and it did not matter what West did. He covered with the queen, and, as planned, the ten dropped from East under dummy's king. South cashed two heart winners, confident that

East could not ruff, and discarded a diamond from the dummy. He continued with a club, and West put up the ace—doubling would not have helped.

Another diamond lead was ruffed in the closed hand, and the clubs were established with a third-round ruff. It was an easy matter to draw West's remaining trumps and make the doubled slam.

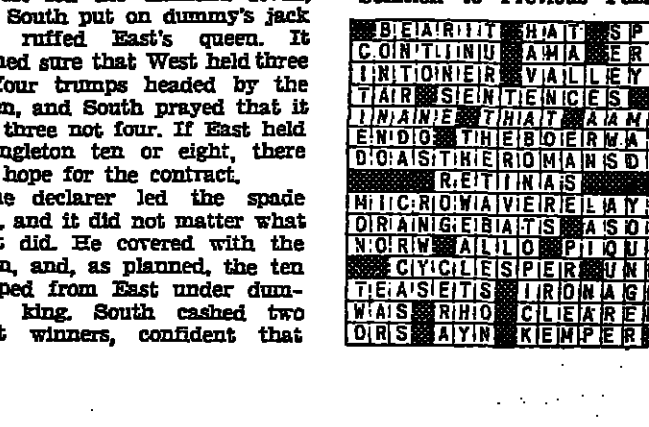
NORTH (D)
AK74
5
KJ3
KJ872
AK10
AKQ1098542
1093
J9653
AKQ1074
65

SOUTH
Q82
QJ9863
76
AQ4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
North East South West
1 5 5 6
5NT Dbl 6 Dbl
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond seven.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
BIAIRITY HAIT SPY
CONTINU AMIA RE
LITONIER VAILLEYS
TARSENTEINCE
JINANE THIAI AAMS
ENDO THEIROMERAR
GASTHEIROMERAR
RETITIAS
MICROMATREILAYS
ORANGEIRITS MASOU
NORALLO PIONE
CYCLESPIERUND
TEASITIS IROMAGE
WAS RHIO CLEARED
ORS AYIN KEMPER

DENNIS THE MENACE



"DAD FINALLY WON A DRAG RACE...WITH A TRUCK!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RODOP

LUTEX

WEABER

UMLOVE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MUSIC TRIPE DAWNED ANEMIA
Answers: What you'd expect from a little devil—IMPUDENCE

BOOKS

CRISES OF THE REPUBLIC

Lying in Politics. Civil Disobedience. On Violence. Thoughts on Politics and Revolution

By Hannah Arendt. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 240 pp.

Reviewed by Philip Green

THE reader who searches in this collection of essays by Hannah Arendt (all of which have recently appeared in *The New York Review of Books*) for some sympathetic variant of "radicalism," "liberalism," or "conservatism" will be disappointed. Anyone, though, who doubts the worthiness of our own states quo, and is inspired by the most fundamental criticisms of it, will find at least as much to be grateful for in Miss Arendt's work for what she has constructed over the past several decades is nothing less than the most radical challenge of all to the entire course of our modern political history.

In such influential works as "The Origins of Totalitarianism," "Between Past and Future," "Eichmann in Jerusalem," "On Revolution," and "Men in Dark Times," Miss Arendt has returned again and again to a set of interrelated themes: that the unrestrained, "value-free," individualistic secularism of the modern world has gradually undermined the bases of legitimate authority, of any meaningful affective relationship between man and the state; that the illusion of liberal "freedom" has often been purchased at the cost of devaluing real political participation by the people; that the bureaucratic organization of modern societies permits the most hideous of evils to be accomplished by the most ordinary of men; that the "mass societies" of our era "can no longer be controlled, let alone governed." ("Thoughts on Politics and Revolution.") All of this, finally, is summed up in a phrase that reappears throughout her writing: "the crisis of modern times," a crisis which, brought about by the lack of opportunities for humane and creative action by the mass of men and women, leads to the opposite kind of (pseudo-) action, to war and repression.

Miss Arendt's latest essays on the grand theme are particularly interesting for two reasons. First, in the 1950s it was possible for those Americans who noticed her work at all to write off her perception of permanent crisis as the misapprehension of a refugee from European horrors, whose view of the 20th century as a blasted heath was poetic but of little relevance to Americans. That kind of dismissal is no longer possible. These essays are, in large part, about as she says, the "Crisis of the Republic." Miss Arendt is talking about us.

Second, it is likely that those unfamiliar with the traditions of "political philosophy" think of it as an abstract and slippery subject, producing grand generalizations but shedding little light on worldly matters. It is true that to maintain the stance of a detached, speculative thinker sometimes strains one's ability to observe mundane affairs accurately. In Miss Arendt's case, for example, her account of Communism (in "Origins") as an uprising of the classless masses never been persuasive; Mann in Jerusalem" indexes errors of scholarship; yet, in the end it is as if how much insight into the events of our political history contained in her work.

In particular, the essay in *Politics: Reflections on the "Pentagon Papers"* is worthy of closest attention. Miss Arendt's treatment of the Pentagon is unique. Her denunciations of mindlessness and duplicity in government (in a phrase borrowed from Senator Fulbright) the arrogance of power combined with a politically correct critique of those social scientists, possessing in her own words, "arrogance of their own talents to provide underpinnings of that du But both the arrogance of and the arrogance of mind merely two related vices of the same disease she has cussed before; of a mode attitude that refuses to re any natural limits on aggressiveness of science power can accomplish. The in her phrase, is "defiance and nothing in the political verse is seen as so "real" if clever and the mighty can structure it at will. We it that is, that we could do to anybody, which was, and we were willing to try, was brutal and immoral those two kinds of folly are one and the same, an inab see that there is a real and moral human univer yond what we ourselves co as the targets for our we or our propaganda. Thus, it words, we are back with Arendt's permanent theme: absence of true authorit the substitution for it, sheer will to dominate.

The subtlety and attent detail with which Miss pursues her points can have more than hinted at he before, too, the grand swat Miss Arendt's crisis through weedy ideologies around leaves some confusions of i in its wake. In particu wonders with whom our is, being made, and on grounds, in the remark the distinguished from other tries, this republic... it be in possession of its tra instruments for facing th with some measure of dence." Here and elsewhere writings, the Cassandra 20th century seems a lit Pollyanna where America cerned. But there is so r, grapple with, and learn those occasional lapses which no truly serious i the intellect is ever wioi

Philip Green teaches science at Smith College the co-author of "Power an munity: Dissenting Esa Political Science." This a abridged from *The New Times Book Review*.

CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS

1 Supergiant

5 Tin Pan Alley org.

10 Repeat

14 Corn bread

15 State of Brazil

16 Expose

17 Salon

19 Pod

20 Spring back

21 Substitutes

23 Bulk

25 Hammerhead

26 Gave protest

30 Fish hawk

33 Ghostly sound

34 Time of life

36 Pronoun

37 Savoir faire

38 Thousand, in Paris

39 Season

40 Scottish river

41 Devilfish

42 Kind of metabolism

43 Panic

45 Mythical island

47 Do C.P.A. work

49 Tip

50 Dolly

53 Ancient incense spice

57 Hamburg's river

58 Nailing tool

60 Mix

61 Water buffalo

62 Pentastich

63 Children

64 Church council

65 Arithmetic

DOWN

1 Mineral

2 Sped

3 Insects

4 Redness to uniformity

5 Most qualified

6 Girl of song

7 Sonny's partner

8 Buenos

9 Turnpike booth

10 Musical tone

11 Meat

12 One of an outdoor 18

13 Birds

18 Word of woe

22 Girl

24 Begin

26 Musical group

27 Sophisticated

28 Make a sudden

29 Greek letter

31 Part of a Chinese name

32 Shouts

35 Israeli port

38 Instruments

39 Dreamers

41 Style

42 African language

44 Kings and queens

46 Mithronomi

48 Linger

50 Sample

51 Choir voice

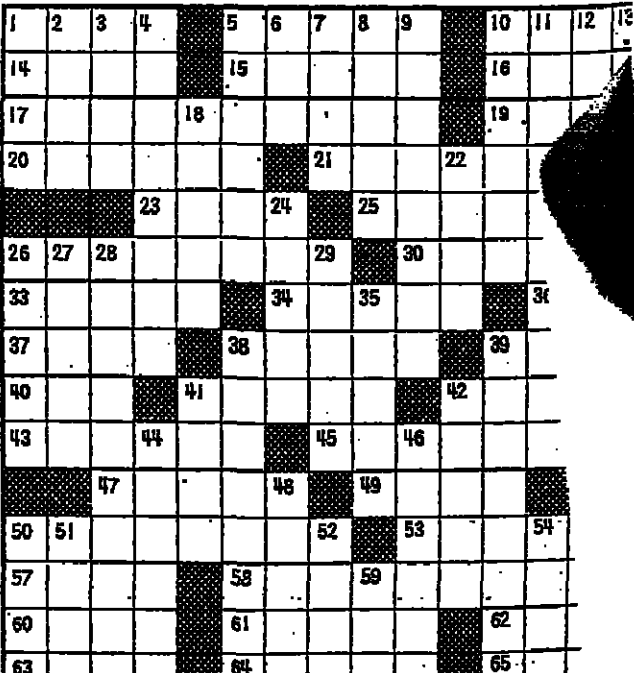
52 Dye prefix

54 See 31 Down

55 Tenure

56 Times

59 — volente



Leads Majors With 7 Victories

Lolich 4-Hits Orioles

NEW YORK, May 18 (UPI)—Lolich won his seventh straight game with a 4-1 victory over the Orioles at Tiger Stadium.

Lolich's first American League win came in the first inning of the game, when he struck out three batters in the first inning, and then pitched a shutout.

Lolich was in command all the way, striking out seven and walking two. Mark Belonger hit his first home run of the season for the Orioles to tie the game in the third inning.

Rangers 4, Royals 3

Collier's interference, a throwing error and a fielder's choice in the 18th inning enabled Joe Lovitto to score the winning run that gave Texas a 4-3 road victory over Kansas City.

Los Angeles, May 18 (UPI)—Marty Liquori, undefeated in 1971 when he was rated the world's top pitcher, bowed out of the Olympic picture yesterday, saying a foot injury will prevent him from running for the rest of the year.

He made the announcement after he was examined in Los Angeles by an orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Robert Kerlan.

Liquori said he was not ready to return to the U.S. Olympic trials in six weeks. Liquori said, however, he was not retiring from track competition.

His problem has been diagnosed as detachment of ligament—the stress from the heel bone. Liquori suffered a similar injury in his right foot in 1969 and rest solved the problem.

Liquori injured his left foot in the NCAA cross-country finals in November at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. He rested, took therapy, and made a promising midweek comeback, indicated by an 8:12 two-mile in Houston's Astrodome.

While running an 880-leg on a two-mile relay in February in New York's Madison Square Garden, he re-injured the foot and for the last three months he's been seeking help from doctors in New York and Philadelphia, where he lives while attending Villanova University.

"I've been in and out of hospitals so much that after seeing other people's problems, mine don't seem so bad. At least, I'm able to walk out of the hospital," Liquori said. "I feel like a man who has been beating his head against the wall for six months and I'm glad it's over."

Liquori said his wife Carol will join him in Southern California Monday for a honeymoon, something they missed when they were married last fall. He said when he goes back to Philadelphia he'll have his foot put in a cast for six weeks. After that, doctors will determine if surgery is needed.

© Los Angeles Times

Patient Trainers Take
Illness Collision Course

By Shirley Povich

NEWTON, May 18 (UPI)—A plan for Riva Ridge, a horse training center, to be built in the town of Newton, Mass., has been delayed by a collision course between the town and the center.

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heating the second horse, No. 10, more easily than Riva Ridge was to do in the Derby.

Of the Derby Trial, trainer Burch said yesterday, "Oh, that was our freckles prep." Ordinarily, that would leave the Churchill Downs people quite mortified, using their Derby Trial as a freckles prep, but Burch said the very important Rokeby Stable of Paul Mellon, and his patience with a good colt can be understood.

Among those who would understand that Burch was unwilling to bring Key To The Mint along too fast is Mellon, a knowledgeable horseman, who has no immediate need of any more take-home pay. "Even though we had a Derby Trial winner on the grounds at Churchill Downs, we could wait until the Derby to run him in the Derby," said Burch.

Burch said he shares the general admiration for Riva Ridge. "He's a beautiful animal who ran and won a gait race in the Derby. Lucien Laurin brought a fit horse up to the Derby," said Burch. "Riva Ridge went to the front early as if he knew he could beat off every move they made on him. They took some good shots at him, too."

His own colt, Key To The Mint, is also a fit horse, Burch thinks. "He made a remarkable recovery from that blood clot in Florida that worked out of his leg in four days, and he's a healthy horse again," Burch recounted, that Key To The Mint was three times beaten by Riva Ridge as a 2-year-old, but he added that this may be a different year. "We haven't hooked up as 3-year-olds."

Burch is no green hand at selling Derby winners. In later years, his Seward Dancer missed winning the Derby in 1959, yet wound up as horse of the year. Ten years later, Arts and Letters, another of his Rokeby Stable stars, was linked by Majestic Prince in the Derby and freckles, but won the Belmont and was named horse of the year.

He was suggesting that Riva Ridge would not be able to repeat his Derby tactic of leading from start to finish in the Derby. "Riva Ridge has a lot of speed, but he's not a fast horse," Burch said, "and my colts have plenty of speed, wherever he wants to use it."

Key To The Mint is by Graustark, son of Ribot, which is thoroughbred bloodline. His dam, Key Bridge, is by Princequillo and in ancestry that would seem to make Key To The Mint a cut above Riva Ridge. Riva Ridge is also high-born, a First Landing colt out of Iberia, a Heliopolis mare, but the Graustarks are given to smooching the First Landings a bit.

If it comes up mud on Saturday, it will be good for Key To The Mint. "He's a half brother to Port Marcy, who loved the mud," Burch said. But, like Port Marcy, Key To The Mint has a tendency to lose when he gets in front, Burch said, and jockey Braulio Baeza, who will ride the colt over the 1 3/16 miles, is alerted to the habit. That is, if he gets to the front.

George Best Is Missing

GLASGOW, May 18 (Reuters).—George Best, Manchester United's soccer star, failed to join his Northern Ireland teammates here today for a national team match scheduled for Saturday. Irish and Manchester United officials had no idea of the whereabouts of the elusive Best.

Wednesday's Line Scores

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